

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mild, occasional rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-7). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (5-4). LONDON: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 45-50 (7-1). Tomorrow mild. Temp. 45-50 (7-1). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 50-55 (10-7). Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (5-4). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Algeria ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Belgium ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Denmark ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
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Germany ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
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India ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Iran ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Italy ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Japan ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Libya ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Morocco ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Netherlands ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
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Turkey ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
U.S. Gulf ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
U.S. West Coast ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel  
Yemen ..... 1.10 \$/barrel ..... 1.10 \$/barrel

## Vows to 'End the War'

### Humphrey in 3d White House Bid

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Pledging to "end the war" in Indochina, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey today launched his third drive for the White House—the eighth officially announced candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination.

The 60-year-old Minnesotan, the party's 1968 nominee who lost to Richard M. Nixon, made his declaration in Philadelphia to a meeting of advertising men. He signed an affidavit that entered him in Pennsylvania's April 23 primary. Most of the other Democratic candidates already have entered the contest for Pennsylvania's 182 delegates, third largest bloc at the 1972 Democratic convention.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Maine, and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace filed today. So did Sen. Vance Hartke, Indiana, and Henry M. Jackson, Washington, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, New York, who has not yet made a formal declaration.

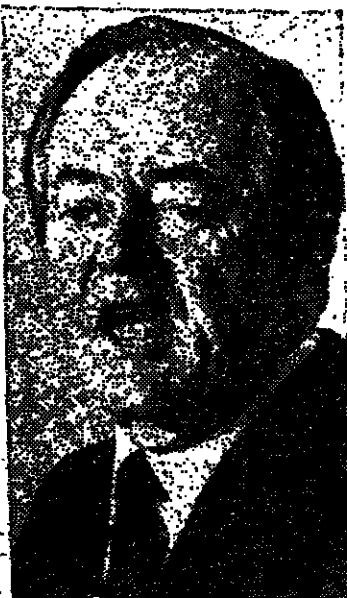
McGovern to File  
Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota filed today, while Mayor John V. Lindsay, New York, and former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota, had filed earlier.

Sen. Humphrey, flanked by family members, labor leaders and newsmen, said the Nixon administration was taking longer "to withdraw our troops [from Vietnam] than it took us to defeat Hitler."

"Had I been elected in 1968, we would now be out of that war. I repeat that pledge," said Sen. Humphrey, vice-president under President Johnson whose administration expanded the conflict.

While he lost the election to President Nixon, Sen. Humphrey carried Pennsylvania by 109,000 out of a total ballot of 4,728,000 split among Mr. Nixon, Sen. Humphrey and Gov. Wallace, the third-party candidate.

Sen. Humphrey said America's 200th anniversary is nearing and the man who is President in 1978 "has the obligation and the opportunity to revive that feeling of common purpose which once inspired this nation—that mutual respect among generations, among



Hubert H. Humphrey

the races and the groups in this country."

In a seven-page statement declaring his candidacy, Sen. Humphrey said: "History will note the failures of the Nixon administration and they will be the subject of this campaign. Regrettably we cannot escape their consequences. What we do now, however, can help overcome them."

He listed these other issues in the campaign after the need to end the war: getting people back to work, generating respect for law and justice to fight crime, attacking drug abuse, raising farm income, cleaning up the cities. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Radar Site Is Attacked In North

Retaliation Is 3d 'Protective Raid'

SAIGON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—An American fighter-bomber struck into North Vietnam yesterday in the third "protective reaction" mission so far this year. United States sources said today.

The U.S. F-105 jet that entered North Vietnamese air space was flying cover for a flight of B-52s hammering guerrilla supply routes near the Barthelme Pass and North Vietnam, U.S. sources said.

This is the main route for guerrilla supplies moving into the Plain of Jars in Laos—a region where a powerful North Vietnamese attack is under way against the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng.

A North Vietnamese missile radar site nine miles inside North Vietnam near the 19th parallel fired its sights on the B-52s and the F-105 fired a radar-homing Starliner rocket at it.

Military spokesmen said there was no damage to any of the U.S. planes, but it was not known whether the rocket struck its target or not.

On the ground, Communist guerrillas, in what allied officials see as a possible prelude to a new offensive against Saigon, killed one American and wounded two in an ambush today.

Men of the 11th Airborne Cavalry Regiment were pursuing two guerrillas down a jungle trail when they walked into the ambush about 23 miles northeast of Saigon near the town of Tan Uyen.

The guerrillas staging the ambush pulled back after a brief firefight.

Increasing pressure and skirmishes in the area around Saigon and reported Communist troop movements into the vicinity made allied officials believe that an offensive against the South Vietnamese capital was likely within the next month or so.

In Thailand, security was tightened at all bases serving American troops after Communist sappers crept undetected onto the sprawling U-Tapao air base, 116 miles south of Bangkok, and damaged three American B-52 bombers with satchel charges. It was the first time that the giant Stratofortresses, which fly bombing missions in Indochina, have sustained battle damage, officials said.

The commando attack did not hamper normal operations at the base, a U.S. spokesman in Saigon said. Reports from Bangkok indicated that an engine on one of the bombers was destroyed and the wings and engine cowings of the other two were damaged. Each of the planes cost \$8 million.

In Laos, government military sources said today, they feared Laotian troops were preparing to abandon Ban Nhat, a key government position in the south. It has been shelled heavily since three battalions of Communist

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



TRIUMPHANT HOMECOMING—Bangladesh leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, garlanded with flowers, waving to a cheering crowd after his arrival in Dacca yesterday.

Will Speak for 'Those Without a Voice'

## Madrid Archbishop Answers Franco

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Vicente Cardinal Enrique Y Tarancon, a leading advocate of political freedom in Spain, pledged yesterday that he will speak up for "those without a voice to defend their legitimate aspirations," as he was sworn in as the new archbishop of Madrid-Alcala.

It was clear that the 64-year-old cardinal's address to the people of his new diocese, Spain's most populous and most politically restive, was intended to be a reply to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's recent warning to the church to keep out of politics and to stop criticizing the regime's political, economic and social policies.

In recent months the church has taken a leading role in attacking the regime for continuing to deny civil rights and for putting industrial development ahead of social and economic benefits for the mass of Spanish workers and farmers.

The conflict between the church and the state is now a major schism, and it may become bitter. Things have gone so far that the regime has threatened to cancel its subsidy to the church, which amounts to around \$100 million a year.

The independent position of

the church was reiterated in the latest issue of *Ecologia*, which frequently expresses the views of the Spanish hierarchy. An editorial in the magazine bluntly rejected Gen. Franco's admonition to the church to stay out of "temporal matters."

Cardinal Tarancon, who was named to direct the diocese of Madrid-Alcala by Pope Paul VI last month in a major shake-up of the Spanish hierarchy, was less direct, but he left no doubt that he intends to use his position to

continue to press the church's demands for a better deal for Spain's "poor."

"No one should be surprised that I should manifest my preference for the poor, that I should be the voice of those who are not heard," he said.

Before he was named by the Pope to Madrid-Alcala, he had been cardinal of Toledo and primate of Spain. His transfer meant an upgrading of Madrid, which is the center of all major church activities in Spain.

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Recognizing that Americans continue to smoke despite the higher risk of cancer, heart attacks and lung diseases, the U.S. surgeon-general said today that new efforts must be encouraged to develop safer cigarettes.

The health hazard may not be limited to smokers. The Public Health Service added in a 226-page report to Congress.

Nonsmokers in a smoke-filled room may be exposed to carbon monoxide levels exceeding some local air-pollution limits, the report said, and especially

threatening to persons already suffering from chronic bronchitis, pulmonary and coronary diseases.

"We must continue to encourage cessation as the only certain way to protect both the individual and society from the harmful effects of smoking," Surgeon-General Jesse L. Stenfield said.

"We must also, however, work towards reducing the dangers of smoking for those who have not quit by developing less hazardous cigarettes and encouraging less hazardous ways of smoking," he added.

The report, the fifth in a series since the first 1964 surgeon-general's report linked cigarette smoking to disease and premature death, recommended that primary emphasis in developing a safer cigarette be aimed at reducing carbon monoxide, nicotine and tar.

Hearings Are Scheduled  
Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, immediately announced that his Senate Commerce subcommittee will hold hearings Feb. 1, 3 and 10 to consider legislation setting tar and nicotine limits.

"This report unequivocally confirms... that the next logical step is the setting of maximum limits of tar and nicotine," he said. He added that Canadian studies have shown that reduction of those substances generally reduces the level of carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke.

Health Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, in a letter accompanying the new smoking report, told Congress his department supports regulatory efforts by the Federal Trade Commission to require health warnings in cigarette advertising along with listings of each brand's tar and nicotine content. Printed health warnings now are required on cigarette packages.

"Should these efforts fail, however, we would return to our previous recommendations that this should be accomplished through legislative action," he said.

The report said carbon monoxide, nicotine and tar are "most likely to contribute to the health hazards of smoking." Removal of six other substances described as probable contributors should be given second priority, it said, before efforts are made to reduce several other compounds considered suspected contributors.

The report noted disagreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

## Mujibur Returns To Dacca, Vows A Separate State

By Fox Butterfield

DACCA, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali leader, received a tumultuous, triumphant welcome from a crowd of half a million people today as he returned to his native land for the first time since he was arrested nine and one-half months ago.

The exultant crowd of Bengalis showered Sheikh Mujibur with flowers and chanted "Joy Bangla" (Victory for Bengal) as he stepped from the British Royal Air Force Comet jet that had brought him from London via New Delhi. The sheikh, looking tired but elated by this reception, later said, at an enormous rally at the Dacca racecourse: "My life's goal has been fulfilled. My Bengal is independent." As he spoke the words, his voice broke with emotion.

Sheikh Mujibur told his audience that Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had written to him before his release were: "Try to keep Pakistan together if there is any way."

"I said nothing," the sheikh recalled. "But now I say to you Bengal is independent, and let the people of Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh live happily. The unity of the country is ended."

Until his release in the early hours Saturday, Sheikh Mujibur had been imprisoned in West Pakistan on charges of treason.

Standing today in the bright sun, the sheikh appealed to his audience not to seek revenge for the three million Bengalis he said had been murdered by the Pakistani Army during the nine-month independence struggle, climaxed by India's victory in a two-week war that converted East Pakistan into Bangladesh.

"Forgive me," he shouted to the crowd. "Today I do not want revenge from anybody. There should not be any more killing."

"Live Together"  
"The Bengal that will smile, sing and be happy is my Bengal. Everyone in Bengal is now a Bengali and we must live together," he said.

His appeal was thought to be directed to the problem of the two million Biharis, the non-Bengali immigrants from India, who sided with the Pakistani Army.

Although it was estimated that there were half a million people at the racecourse and another 100,000 lining the mile-and-a-half route there from the airport, the crowd was smaller than on several occasions in the past when Sheikh Mujibur spoke.

Many Bengalis believed that the size of the crowd reflected the enormous death and destruction caused by the war. Many Dacca residents have still not returned from their home villages, to which they fled during the war.

As the flower-bedecked truck on which Sheikh Mujibur rode slowly through the crowd, there were long rhythmic chants of "Sheikh Mujibur Zindabad" (Long live Sheikh Mujibur).

"A new nation has come upon the earth, Bangladesh, Bangladesh," thousands of voices yelled in unison. "A new sun has come to the world, Mujibism, Mujibism!"

Many excited spectators tried to touch their leader and some who managed to break through (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Washington, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The White House said today it has no plans now to recognize Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

When asked if the administration intended to recognize the war-torn country, deputy White House press secretary Gerald Warren said, "Our position on this and on any recognition of Bangladesh is unchanged. We do not have any plans to recognize Bangladesh at this time."

He said that "the matter of humanitarian aid to the entire area is under consideration, but no decisions have been made."

He then went on to list actions taken by the United States in support of India, adding that "therefore, when we have differed with India, as we have in recent weeks, we do so with great sadness and with great disappointment."

On the fighting in East Pakistan, Mr. Kissinger said: "This country, which in many respects has had a long and honorable record, is not an enemy. It is a country which has been the subject of our military action was taken in our view without adequate cause, and if we express this opinion in the United Nations, we do not do so because we want to support one particular point of view on the subcontinent."

In the secret White House session (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bahrain Rejects U.S. Control Of Naval Base Used by British

BAHRAIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bahrain said yesterday it will not permit the United States to take over a British naval base recently vacated by the Royal Navy.

A statement issued at a news conference called by Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Muharrak, said Bahrain "regretted" the way the American press had handled and "exaggerated" the subject of relations between the United States and Bahrain.

It stressed there were no "secret agreements or treaties" between

## For Political Reasons

## U.S. Said to Suggest NATO Raise Offer for Base on Malta

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The United States is prepared to propose that its NATO allies increase their joint offer for the British base at Malta by about \$4 million, it was learned today.

President Nixon himself, according to informed diplomats here, is said to be concerned about the possible loss of the base, largely because of its international political repercussions rather than for its military value. The President, it is understood, is now taking an active role in shaping the American position.

Washington has not formally urged its partners to expand the rental offer nor has it firmly decided on this step. There is profound respect for the British view that it is difficult to do business with Premier Dom Mintoff, of Malta, and that a bigger proposition would simply whet his appetite.

The issue, essentially one of bargaining tactics, is due to be thrashed out at Brussels tomorrow at a private meeting of the Atlantic Council. Despite the hard and pessimistic British line, diplomats here believe the odds slightly favor a NATO bid to up the ante.

No Announcement  
The council, consisting of the member states' permanent NATO representatives, does not plan to announce its decision and will likely limit itself to a bland communiqué urging that negotiations between Mr. Mintoff and the British continue.

If the allies agree, the Maltese will simply be sounded out on the prospects of clinching a deal for an annual rental of about \$13.5 million.

This sum is \$4 million higher than the present NATO offer of \$9.5 million. Mr. Mintoff has been asking for \$18 million and the wide gap has led to the deadlock. As a result, the Maltese premier has given the British until Saturday to clear out. The suggested compromise is almost halfway between the two public positions.

The Americans, British and other NATO partners are said to agree that Malta is not of prime military importance. Instead, it is described as a "military convenience," particularly the facility it offers reconnaissance planes for spotting the movements of Soviet vessels in the Mediterranean.

The United States and others,

however, believe that losing the base would have damaging political and psychological effects on the Western position in the Middle East and in North Africa.

Moreover, the Americans, more than the British, fear that Mr. Mintoff might rent the base to the Soviet Union, indirectly through Moscow's Libyan friends or, possibly, even directly.

The amounts of money involved are small by military spending (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



DEATH OF A QUEEN—The former ocean liner Queen Elizabeth lying capsized in Hong Kong Harbor yesterday.

## Ex-Queen Elizabeth Capsizes, Still Burns

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Jan. 10.—The former liner Queen Elizabeth capsized today 34 hours after the outbreak of a major fire aboard it. The port side and part of the twin funnels were still above water, however.

"She is probably resting on the seabed," a senior harbor official said.

"She has a beam of 138 feet and she is in a depth of 57 feet, so she will probably stay where she is."

"I am afraid that this is the end of her," he added.

The liner, renamed the Seawise University, was to go back into service later this year as a combination cruise ship and floating campus for Chapman College of Orange, Calif.

When the fire began yesterday, it spread rapidly through all 11 decks.

The blaze turned the 1,031-foot, 83,600-ton liner into a hulk of twisted metal, fit for the scrap heap only, before the vessel turned slowly on its starboard side.

The fire still raged in the parts which remained above the waterline.

The director of the Hong Kong Marine Department ordered an inquiry into the fire, which could result in the largest insurance loss in maritime history.

Of 2,000 workmen aboard the vessel when the fire started, 14 were injured by the blaze or in abandoning the ship.

Dining room steward Kung Shui-woo said he believed the fire started between A and B Decks, but he had no idea what

caused it. Because of the ship's size, it was as much as an hour before some men working below decks knew it was on fire.

"The people aboard were not frightened by the fire at first, because there were a number of small scattered fires," Mr. Kung said. "When we saw the captain preparing to leave the ship with documents we knew the fire was serious."

"I asked permission to leave the ship. He told us to do so."

The liner, launched in 1939, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).



## For First Time, Reds Fire A SAM From Site in Laos

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Jan. 10.—American sources disclosed today that for the first time in the Indochina war, U.S. planes bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail have been fired on by a Communist missile inside Laos.

This, one official said, was only part of the "extraordinary measures" the Hanoi forces are taking to beef up the anti-aircraft defenses of the trail and of positions even farther inside Laos.

The firing of the Russian-built SAM missile took place this morning in the area of the Mu Gia Pass. The missile was fired at a U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jet on a bombing mission. The Phantom took evasive action and escaped, authorities said.

American jets firing Shrike missiles, which home in on radar signals, blasted the SAM site shortly after the missile was fired at the Phantom.

### Border Ill-Defined

American sources said there was no doubt that the SAM was fired from inside Laos although the border in the Mu Gia area is poorly defined.

These sources said that aerial photos a few days ago disclosed a Communist convoy of radar vans and missile-bearing trucks in the Mu Gia Pass.

"We saw it cross the pass and then we lost it," one source said. "Then it showed up today with a bang."

Air Force intelligence people had evidently decided to let the SAM convoy pass through the pass unhindered. It was hoped that by tracking the convoy, American forces might spot other missile sites. Officers would not say if the tactic had worked.

In the course of the war many planes flying in Laos have been fired on by SAMs but the missile sites themselves were all inside North Vietnam.

Areas of the Ho Chi Minh Trail

## Radar Site Is Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

ground forces stormed the position Friday. Soviet-built tanks were being used in the battle, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command announced in Saigon today that 154,000 American troops remain in Vietnam—a reduction of 3,000 from the previous week and the lowest number in the war zone in 6-1/2 years.

**U.S. Trains Cambodians**  
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The United States is training an elite force of Cambodians for unconventional anti-guerrilla operations in the countryside, American Embassy officials said here today.

The 350-man force—to be paid and equipped by the United States—has been undergoing a five-month special training program given by American officers and is scheduled to be combat-ready by the middle of this year. The force will have its own officers and will be under the Phnom Penh high command.

In Washington, however, a State Department spokesman said he could not confirm reports that the United States is training Cambodian guerrillas directly, but said that U.S. military assistance, supplies and equipment are being used in the training of Cambodians in Thailand by Thai instructors.

## Humphrey in Race, Vows to 'End the War'

Enters Pennsylvania Primary, April 25

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting water pollution, and giving each American family proper housing, food, health and education.

This afternoon, Sen. Humphrey flew to Florida to engage in that state's March 14 primary. Most of the other candidates already are entered in Florida, as they are in New Hampshire's March 7 primary.

With campaigning in Florida already under way, Mayor Lindsay accused the Nixon administration yesterday of hesitating to send jets to Israel while being obsessed with "the senseless war" in Vietnam.

Mr. Lindsay, speaking before the Zionist Organization of America, said:

"There are still politicians who call it inconsistent to oppose Saigon's war, but to fight for Israel's freedom. They mock our logic and our loyalty and ask us, 'What's the difference?'"

The difference, Mr. Lindsay said, "is the difference between democracy and dictatorship."

In Boston, Mayor Lindsay's campaign manager said Mr. Lindsay would announce Thursday his entry in the April 25 Massachusetts Democratic primary.

Rep. Chisholm, appearing yesterday at Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Fla., said she was "running on integrity and leadership" and was a serious candidate.

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., a California liberal who is challenging President Nixon for the Republican nomination, said he will drop out of the contest if he makes a poor showing in New Hampshire's primary. But an Ohio conservative Republican, Rep. John M. Ashbrook, said he would try again in Florida, no matter how he does in New Hampshire.

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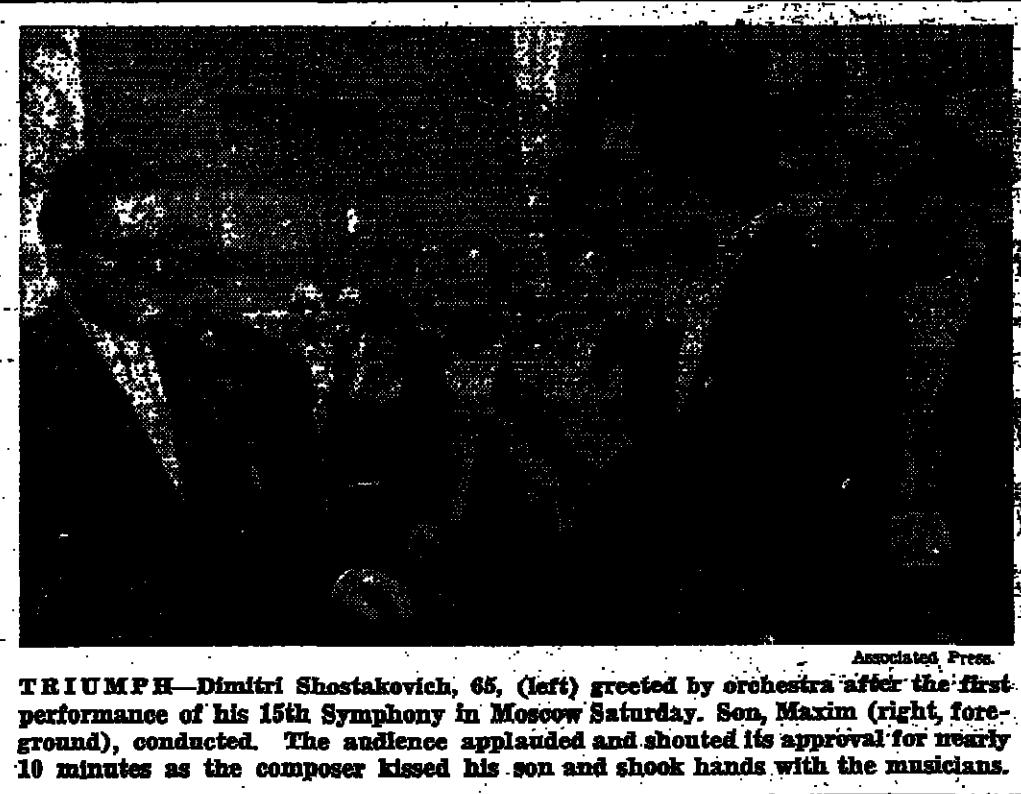
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TRIUMPH—Dmitri Shostakovich, 65, (left) greeted by orchestra after the first performance of his 15th Symphony in Moscow Saturday. Son, Maxim (right, foreground), conducted. The audience applauded and shouted its approval for nearly 10 minutes as the composer kissed his son and shook hands with the musicians.

Associated Press

From EEC Headquarters in Brussels

## U.S. Panel Seeks Data on Value-Added Tax

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has revived its interest in a value-added tax, according to Rep. John W. Byrnes, of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee.

A value-added tax is a type of national sales tax that is widely applied in Western Europe. At least in the introductory phase, the tax produces some upward pressure on prices.

Rep. Byrnes was part of a group of Ways and Means Committee members invited by Common Market authorities to their capital to learn more about the way the bloc functions.

One of the points the committee was most interested in today was the way the value-added tax works in the European Community.

Detailed Questions

So detailed were the questions, informants said, that the community officials on tax for the discussions with the congressmen were unable to answer.

Finally and somewhat embarrassed, the Brussels authorities arranged for an additional meeting with the Americans, this time with tax experts along.

Fourteen of the 25 Ways and Means Committee members came along for the week-long European trip, the first the committee has ever made outside the United States. Chairman Wilbur Mills bowed out at the last minute, pleading a back ailment.

The second ranking Democrat, Al Ullman, from Oregon, is leading the group.

The committee spent three days in Paris before arriving in Brussels last night.

Speaking to a newsmen after today's closed meetings, Rep. Byrnes said the administration has taken a more active interest in the value-added tax over the last few months as a means both to raise new revenues and to equalize the terms of foreign competition.

There has been speculation that the tax might be incorporated in the administration's revenue-sharing proposals to get more funds to cities and local administrations.

No tax measures can be enacted without first running the gamut of the Ways and Means Committee.

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## Mujibur Reaches Dacca, Says Nation Will Stay Independent

(Continued from Page 1)

police lines hugged him in long embraces.

Sheikh Mujibur had long been the overwhelming favorite of the 75 million Bengalis. The Awami League party, of which he is president, won 167 of the 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan in the National Assembly elections in December, 1970.

When the Sheikh demanded autonomy for the eastern wing-home rule in all matters except defense and foreign relations—Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan first postponed the National Assembly meeting and then, on March 25, sent his army to crush the Bengalis. A guerrilla war broke out and 10 million Bengalis fled to India.

Sheikh Mujibur, 61, who is tall for a Bengali, was affectionately hailed today as *bangabandhu*, or "friend of Bengal."

The first man to greet Sheikh Mujibur as he landed at 1:45 p.m. was a bearded guerrilla leader known as Kahrur, who was dressed in army fatigues and wore two pistols strapped to his hips.

Thousands of people then rushed past guards from the East Bengal Regiment to engulf the Sheikh, and he was unable to descend from the plane for 10 minutes.

Wiping flower petals from his head, Sheikh Mujibur inspected an honor guard of the Bangladesh Army, Navy and Air Force, services which did not even exist when he was arrested in March.

**U.S. Aide's Greeting**

The Sheikh greeted the members of Dacca's diplomatic corps, although only India and Bhutan have recognized Bangladesh and have official representatives here.

Despite the bad relations between the United States and the Bengalis, the American consul general, Hubert Spivack, bowed slightly as he shook hands with the Bengali leader, saying: "Welcome back to Dacca."

Sheikh Mujibur smiled broadly and replied: "Thank you very much, Mr. Spivack."

Mr. Spivack said that he had been invited in his personal capacity and that his attendance did not have political significance.

Although Mr. Spivack met Sheikh Mujibur at the Dacca airport, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating was not among the diplomats who welcomed the Sheikh during his two-hour 50-minute stopover in New Delhi earlier in the day, Sydney H. Schanberg of The New York Times reported from the Indian capital.

Mr. Schanberg wrote that it was understood that Mr. Keating had received instructions from Washington to shun Indian ceremonies in honor of the Sheikh.

Sheikh Mujibur told cheering Indians that his country and theirs would be "bound in eternal friendship as brothers."

The Times man reported: "He said his stopover was 'the least I can do to pay personal tribute to the best friends of my people.'"

Mr. Schanberg wrote, "Sheikh Mujibur and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who had never met before, filled the air with praise of each other and their respective peoples, as they went happily from airport ceremony to public rally to meetings to talks at the presidential palace and finally back to the airport for goodbyes, Mr. Schanberg reported."

He said that as they rode together in the motorcade to the city—cheered by thousands of shouting Indians who lined the eight-mile route in the winter cold—a small plane flying low overhead showered them with rose petals.

**Bhutto's Reforms**

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The Pakistan government today returned news film and documents that were seized from foreign correspondents last March when they were expelled from East Pakistan.

The material was handed over to the Karachi consulates of the nations involved.

President Bhutto has moved rapidly in the last few weeks to restore press freedom and eliminate many forms of press censorship, both for local newspapers and foreign correspondents.

But the Bhutto administration today ordered the jailing of 14 Gen. Khan Habibullah Khan, patriarch of one of Pakistan's 22 richest families and head of Gandhara Industries.

Gen. Habibullah's jailing appeared to be part of a growing toughness against opponents of the regime.

The government-owned Morning News—a daily over which Gen. Habibullah had controlled since 1967—would put former President Yahya Khan under house arrest on trial after the completion of a commission of inquiry into the war with India last month.

**Prisoner Exchange**

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (UPI).—India and Pakistan will complete the exchange of wounded prisoners of war within the next 10 days, the International Red Cross said today. It said there are 183 wounded Pakistani soldiers in Indian hands and 30 injured Indians held by Pakistan.

In all, the Red Cross said, there are 80,000 Pakistani prisoners and 600 Indians.

## Pakistan Boycotts Session

## Delegation From Bangladesh Disrupts Afro-Asian Meeting

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The presence of a four-man delegation from Bangladesh created chaos today in the solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, leading to a boycott of the opening session by the delegation of Pakistan.

The organizers of the Afro-Asian conference, the first since 1955, had been striving to prevent the controversy over Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, from diverting the meeting from its agenda of attacks on "neocolonialism and world imperialism"—meaning mainly the United States.

The issue of recognition of the Bangladesh delegation was turned over to the conference's organizational committee. But the Bangladesh representatives were present and the Pakistanis were absent at the four-day meeting opened in the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization.

**Drive for Recognition**

"This is the first international conference we are attending since liberation and we intend to do our best to be recognized," a member of the Bangladesh group, Mulla Jaluddin, asserted today.

The boycott by Pakistan was explained by the chief of the country's delegation, Mahmud Ali. "We are not against the representation of East Pakistan, but the situation brought about by force cannot be recognized by the member states of this organization."

The revolutionary regime of Libya, which has sided strongly with Arabians West Pakistan in the conflict, has vowed to withdraw from the Afro-Asian conference if the Bangladesh delegation is recognized.

An editorial in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram underlined the dilemma raised by the Bangladesh dispute. Conceding the general principle of self-determination, the editorial stressed, however, that secession violates the "principle of respecting territorial integrity."

**Sadat, Brezhnev Messages**

The conference, scheduled to be attended by 65 delegations, was opened by Egypt's premier, Mahmoud Fawzi. Messages from President Anwar Sadat, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and others were read at the opening session.

Mr. Sadat condemned U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia and "Zionist-imperialist plots" against the Arabs. He declared the "firm

stance" of the Arab world against the U.S. presence in the Middle East.

Mr. Brezhnev, in turn, stressed the "importance" of the conference and the "need" for a "new era" in international relations.

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Mr. Bre



## Supreme Court to Let Stand Democrats' New Vote Formula

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A reform formula which will enhance the voting power of small states when the Democrats select their presidential candidate at the national convention in July won Supreme Court clearance today.

Without comment, the court let stand a federal appeals court ruling which overturned a district judge's averse decision against the new Democratic National Committee procedure for apportioning the 3,016 convention votes among the states.

A group of Democrats from some large states which would lose delegates under the new system sued on grounds the new

formula violated one-man, one-vote rulings of the court. The Democratic convention delegate apportionment formula was worked out by a reform commission headed by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., as an aftermath to the controversy and violence that surrounded the party's 1968 convention in Chicago.

The court—sitting as a nine-man bench for the first time this term—backed these other actions:

● Agreed to decide whether the Federal Communications Commission had authority to rule that large cable television systems must originate a substantial portion of their programming or end operations. The FCC appealed to the High Court after a federal appeals court struck down such a ruling last spring.

● Agreed to review a lower court ruling that it is unconstitutional for the government to deny visitor visas to foreigners who advocate the doctrine of world Communism. A three-judge panel had held that the refusal of a visa to a Belgian Marxist scholar, Ernest Mandel, to lecture in this country denied U.S. audi-ent opportunity to hear him and debate his views.

● Refused to interfere with lower court rulings that a group of labor unions on strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner conducted an illegal secondary boycott when they struck against another Herald paper, the San Francisco Examiner, in 1968.

● Rejected a challenge to the right of the AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild to represent 21 newspaper distributors for the Wilmington, Del., Morning News and Evening Journal.

● Refused to hear an appeal from imprisoned financier Lowell M. Birtwell who was convicted of fraud in the operations of his once huge business empire.

## Donald Duck A Peeping Tom? Disney Is Suing

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Walt Disney Productions company has gone into federal court here with a suit charging a comic book firm with trying to destroy it.

Hell Comics, in a comic book called Air Pirates' Funnies, is accused of turning such familiar characters as Mickey and Minnie Mouse into sex exhibitionists and Donald Duck into a peeping tom.

Disney denounced this as an assault on the "image of innocent delightfulness," in a "degrading, lewd and offensive manner" and asked \$435,000 in damages and an injunction against further use of the characters.

## 2 Police and 2 Negroes Killed In Shootout at Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 10 (AP).—Two law enforcement officers and two young black demonstrators were killed in a burst of gunfire today when officers tried to clear a group of Negroes from a street.

Others were reported wounded in the disturbance and several were reported beaten, including two newsmen.

Maj. Fred Silman of the Sheriff's Department, who was in charge of deputies at the scene, gave this account of the incident:

A contingent of police and sheriff's officers was called to clear the street blocked by a group of blacks. When the police arrived, about 15 persons were in the street and about 200 on the sidewalks along either side.

Maj. Silman and another officer approached the line and spoke to the man who appeared to be the leader. "I told him they could have to move the cars from the street or we could call down trucks to tow them away," he said.

White Devil

"He told me 'You white devil, her you or I are going to die today,'" Maj. Silman reported.

He said a group of blacks attacked him and the other deputy.

Maj. Silman said at least two men standing nearby started waving at the deputies. Two men and two deputies were killed.

Chief Eddie Bauer, of the city police, who authorities said was in the fighting, was asked cause of the outbreak:

"Outsiders," he said, "allegedly shot Muslims from Chicago."

More than two hours after the shooting, the sidewalks were lit with spent shotgun shells. Ice patrolled the area and a helicopter circled overhead.

Officials said a unit of the Na-

tional Guard had been called to duty and the mayor proclaimed a 5 p.m. curfew and barred liquor sales and purchases of gasoline.

Mayor W.W. Dumas said, "The intention of these people was to come here to take over Baton Rouge. They are just not going to take over the city of Baton Rouge."

Mr. Dumas said the group had said they would march to city hall to meet him to discuss jobs and civil rights matters. He said four persons whom he identified as known agitators were arrested.

Recently foreigners have noticed that shop assistants and other Chinese with whom visitors come in contact have been especially friendly.

The description of Peking in the guide even mentions the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" as one of the epochal events of the century.

In its description of the Forbidden City, built during the Ming and Ching dynasties, the guide says the buildings are in the finest tradition of ancient Chinese architecture, "reflecting the wisdom and talents of the Chinese working people."

If added, "Within this Forbidden City for 500 years a succession of 14 emperors, by oppressing and exploiting working people, lived a life of extravagance and debauchery."

Ziegler Returns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, returning from an advance trip to China, said the visit to make arrangements for President Nixon's Peking summit meeting was highly successful.

The representatives of the People's Republic of China with whom we dealt could not have been more cooperative," he said.

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## Boy Thief in N.Y. Grabs \$4 Million

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Securities worth \$4 million were stolen from a 62-year-old messenger walking in the Wall Street area today and police were searching for a boy aged about 14.

Police said the boy grabbed a satchel containing the securities from a messenger employed by the U.S. Trust Co. of New York. They said the boy then jumped in a car and drove off, apparently alone.

Police said they had no information on whether the securities were negotiable.

Rep. Diggs Would Bar Rhodesians From U.S.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Rep. Charles Diggs said here today that he wanted the U.S. government to ban Rhodesians who supported the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith from entering the United States in retaliation for his being barred from Rhodesia.

The black Michigan Democrat said at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy that the ban on him was racist and that "two fellow congressmen, both white, have been told they would be welcome."

Rep. Diggs is on his way to Zambia to attend a conference.

Czechs Return GI AWOL From Germany

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia today returned a GI who went absent from his German-based unit almost three months ago, a U.S. Army spokesman said.

The spokesman said Spec-5 Fred Ben Rider, 23, a telephone operator assigned to the Army security agency detachment at Herzog, was returned to U.S. Army authorities this afternoon. He was last seen Oct. 21 near the Czechoslovak border.



WELCOME HOME—Mrs. Nixon, escorted by President Nixon, welcomed by daughter Julie and son-in-law David Eisenhower Sunday night at Andrews Air Force Base.

## Peking Issues English Guide For Visitors

PEKING, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—For the first time since the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1969, an English-language map and guide to Peking went on sale today.

The map, the description of Peking and an ideological correct interpretation of its history are contained in an attractively produced folder bearing the words "Tourist Map of Peking."

Diplomats here noted that the publication's appearance could be a pointer only to the increasing number of official guests in Peking rather than an indication that Chinese authorities are preparing to open the tourist floodgates to one of the world's most beautiful and best-preserved cities.

Tourist parties virtually stopped during the Cultural Revolution and are still so rare that their arrival often merits a report in the People's Daily, the organ of the Chinese Communist party.

Four groups were growing in number up to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1969, and some even came during this period of upheaval.

They stopped abruptly, however, after one or two incidents involving visitors and because of what one diplomat here described as "not a good atmosphere for tourists."

Recently foreigners have noticed that shop assistants and other Chinese with whom visitors come in contact have been especially friendly.

The description of Peking in the guide even mentions the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" as one of the epochal events of the century.

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## Nixon to Give Foreign Policy Report in Feb.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Nixon plans to deliver a major foreign policy report to Congress in early February before he departs on his China journey, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon's top foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, remained in San Clemente, Calif., this week to work on the report, which the White House said would be "a lengthy document."

Congress reconvenes Jan. 18 and Mr. Nixon will deliver his State of the Union message on Jan. 20.

China Trip Considered By Scheel

BONN, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The government confirmed today that Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was considering a trip to China sometime before the 1973 federal elections here.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a news conference that a Der Spiegel account published today outlining Mr. Scheel's thoughts "holds true."

However, the spokesman, Guido Brunner, dismissed an assertion by Der Spiegel that the Chinese government had notified Bonn of an interest in diplomatic ties. He said the assertion was "speculative."

Mr. Brunner added that the Chinese had made no official or unofficial approaches to Bonn in recent times in the subject of formal relations.

According to a senior cabinet official, West Germany is not in a great rush to formalize relations with China and would hardly feel free to do so until parliamentary ratification of its goodwill treaty with the Soviet Union is obtained. The final ratification vote is due in the Bundestag late in spring.

A Gun in 30% Of U.S. Homes, Survey Finds

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—A Life magazine survey reports that Americans are so afraid of crime that 30 percent keep a gun at home for protection.

The magazine said more than 43,000 readers sent in a questionnaire that appeared in its Nov. 19 issue. While not a scientific sample, Life said, the respondents closely match national population distribution.

The responses indicated that 78 percent of the readers sometimes feel unsafe in their own homes, 80 percent in big cities are afraid in the street at night, 43 percent of families were crime victims last year, 41 percent say police protection is inadequate and 70 percent would be willing to pay higher taxes for better protection.

The magazine said the survey reported that people in suburbs and small cities were almost as fearful as big-city dwellers. Only in the smallest towns and rural areas did a majority say they felt safe on the streets, the magazine said.

War Hero Is Accused Of Forging \$50 Check

ADA, Okla., Jan. 10 (AP).—An ex-marine who returned to a hero's welcome here in his home state after being acquitted of charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians, has been charged with forgery of a \$50 check.

Randall Herrod, 32, winner of the Silver Star, was charged Wednesday with second-degree forgery, police said. He is accused of forging the names of a high-school classmate, Keith Murray, and his mother on the check. He was released on \$500 bond.

Woman Heads U.K. Reds

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The British Communist party today revealed it has elected its first woman chairman, Mrs. Irene Swan, 39, a Scottish trade unionist. The party has fewer than 50,000 members in Britain.

## Nixon Grooms Wife, Marks 59th Birthday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP).—President Nixon welcomed his wife home from her West African tour last night and celebrated his 59th birthday at a gathering at the White House.

The First Lady arrived at Andrews Air Force Base shortly after 6 p.m., where she was met by a crowd of several hundred persons, including her daughters, Tricia and Julie, and their husbands, Edward Cox and David Eisenhower.

Members of the diplomatic corps of the three countries she visited—Liberia, Ghana and the Ivory Coast, also were present.

Mrs. Nixon greeted her family, moved through a receiving line, and listened as the President spoke briefly to the crowd.

He said Mrs. Nixon's trip demonstrates that "we have a very good, friendly government-to-government relationship with Africa."

Mrs. Nixon said of her visit to the three countries, "Their hospitality was boundless."

The family returned to the White House to celebrate the President's birthday.

Chen Yi Is Dead, Long Red China's Foreign Minister

HONG KONG, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Marshal Chen Yi, long a deputy premier and foreign minister of China, but who disappeared from public view in 1969, died Thursday of cancer of the intestine, Radio Peking reported today. He was 70.

A solemn meeting was held in the Paochow Cemetery today in memory of Marshal Chen and Chairman Mao Tse-tung offered sincere and intimate condolences to Chang Chen, his wife, the radio said.

Chen Yi survived repeated Red Guard demands for his dismissal during the 1966-67 Cultural Revolution, but stopped performing the duties of foreign minister in 1969. He was never formally replaced.

But in May, 1971, he emerged in public after a long absence when he joined Chairman Mao on the rostrum during a May Day fireworks display in Peking.

He was identified then not as foreign minister but as a vice-chairman of the military commission of the Chinese Communist party Central Committee.

War Hero Is Accused Of Forging \$50 Check

ADA, Okla., Jan. 10 (AP).—An ex-marine who returned to a hero's welcome here in his home state after being acquitted of charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians, has been charged with forgery of a \$50 check.

Randall Herrod, 32, winner of the Silver Star, was charged Wednesday with second-degree forgery, police said. He is accused of forging the names of a high-school classmate, Keith Murray, and his mother on the check. He was released on \$500 bond.

Woman Heads U.K. Reds

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The British Communist party today revealed it has elected its first woman chairman, Mrs. Irene Swan, 39, a Scottish trade unionist. The party has fewer than 50,000 members in Britain.

## Scores More May Be Forced to Shut

## U.K. Coal Mine Strike Closes 17 Schools

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Britain's country-wide coal strike forced closure of 17 English schools today and threatened to shut down scores more in Wales.

With very cold weather at hand, schools heated by coal needed to keep enough coal to prevent freezing of pipes during what appeared to be a protracted walkout by British miners.

The Shropshire County schools that shut down today reported enough fuel to keep boilers just above the frost level for a few weeks.

Similar shutdowns threatened 80 schools in the Rhondda Valley of Wales. County Durham on the Scottish border also said one-third of its schools, heated by coal, may have to close and pupils be transferred to oil and gas-heated buildings.

The government asked coal merchants throughout the nation to halve deliveries to customers. This was part of voluntary rationing requested to make sure any long strike will not deny coal-generated heat and electricity for those who need them most—the sick, aged and poor.

So far the strike has brought no pinch for most individual Britons and industries. The Central Electricity Generating Board said it has enough coal stockpiled to last nearly eight weeks.

London's Society of Coal Merchants said, "There is enough for everyone."

Miners hoping for united support from other unions to help prolong their strike were disappointed today by offers of sympathy but little else.

The 280,000 coal miners abandoned the pits at midnight on Saturday after talks broke down over their demand for 11 percent pay hikes on basic salaries for coal-face workers of \$29 a week. The average British worker makes about \$20.

The National Coal Board, under government pressure to hold wage settlements down to a maximum of 8 percent, made a final offer of a 12 percent increase.

German Wage Pact

FRANKFURT, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Nearly 400,000 employees of West Germany's federal railways and post offices have accepted a 4 percent wage increase and a flat general raise of 30 marks per month.

The pact, which was reached here today for West Germany's 195,000 postal workers and 200,000 railwaymen.

In the Ruhr, 10,000 steelworkers staged unofficial warning strikes today to protest the collapse of annual wage negotiations.

The most serious walkout was at the Hoesch plant in Dortmund. West Germany's second largest steel concern. There, 8,000 of the plant's 23,000 workers stopped work until noon. About 300 of the strikers demonstrated outside the plant's administrative offices, shouting for a 10 percent wage hike.

IG Metall Union has rejected a management offer of 6 percent increase to cover a 12-month period for the region's 230,000 steelworkers.

Shoe Store Blasted

BRISTOL, Jan. 10 (UPI).—British troops seized dozens of suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army today and discovered an apparent "bomb-making factory" in a series of raids, security spokesmen said.

Despite the discovery, a bomb planted by gunmen ripped through a downtown Belfast wholesale footwear store later in the day, touching off a fire that swept the building.

The gunmen gave employees of the firm, Robinson's, less than a minute to get out. "We had only just got clear when it went off," one employee said.

Tons of rubble and shoes buried cars parked nearby, but caused no injuries. Troops cordoned off the area and firemen fought to prevent the flames from reaching the gasoline tanks of a nearby garage.

Bomb Factory

Holding soldiers found what an army spokesman said was "evidently a bomb-making factory and perhaps an IRA headquarters" in a garage among a number of houses searched in Belfast's Roman Catholic Andersonstown district.

In the garage they found 32 detonators, timing devices, 19 small bombs and grenades, five pounds of gelignite, a bottle of acid and a hand-made bassooka rocket, the spokesman said.

They also found three walkie-talkie radios, a printing device, empty bank cashbags and post office mailbags and the license plates of stolen cars, he said.

The soldiers arrested 32 suspects in the Andersonstown swoop, in another search through the Catholic New Lodge area and in Londonderry, the army said.

Ammunition Seized

They also seized detonators in the New Lodge area and gelignite and more than 200 rounds of ammunition, much of it armor-piercing, in a building on Belfast's Ligoniel outskirts, the spokesman said.

Across the border in the Irish Republic, a quarry near Carrick-

## British Arrest 32 in Belfast; Find Bomb-Making Factory

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## Hughes, the Recluse

The retirement from the public eye of Howard Hughes has been as melodramatic, if not as conclusive, as that of Charles V. To be sure, the Hughes empire was neither Holy, Roman nor altogether an empire—but the same has been said of Charles's legacy. Howard Hughes holds the power of great wealth in a society which acknowledges such power, and he does so from behind a screen of security so close and so bizarre as to suggest an oriental potentate, with touches of the Wizard of Oz.

Consider: Apart from his role in the development of aircraft (which is disputable, but spectacular) and in the cinema (of which the same can be said), Howard Hughes once ruled a mighty air transportation company—TWA—and the results of that reign are still in litigation. His investments in Nevada (a state which is quite unusual among the 50 because of a thin population and an economy in which gambling plays a large part) make his influence there enormous, and create a situation among his upper-echelon employees that is distinctly Byzantine. Mr. Hughes has poured millions into medical research recently, and he says the bulk of his \$2.5 billion fortune will be devoted to that purpose after his death. An impending "autobiography" has involved him in a further tangle with two very reputable houses, one a major publishing firm, the other a magazine of wide circulation.

With all of this, Mr. Hughes has led a life of such seclusion for so many years that

there were disputes about whether he actually was still in existence, and if so, in what physical and mental condition. His telephone conversation, across a continent from the Bahamas to Los Angeles, helped resolve many of these doubts—but it is notable that a scientific test of his voice was made, checked against earlier records, to determine whether it was actually Howard Hughes who spoke.

Mr. Hughes said he was neither happy nor content, despite his wealth, because of all the impediments to his freedom imposed by litigation, rumor and public discussion. As a moral on the contribution of wealth to the good life, this admission is interesting. It also suggests that while modern capitalism permits the accumulation by one man of the startling amount of two and a half billions (admittedly Mr. Hughes started from a very strong financial base), it does not allow untrammelled enjoyment of it, or the free exercise of the power it entails. Howard Hughes never institutionalized himself, although his wealth spawned many corporate institutions. He did not conform to the norms of great wealth in that respect, and thus encountered resentment, lawsuits and a public curiosity that consumes whatever joys life may still hold for him. He is an aberrant capitalist, not in terms of good or bad, but simply in difference. Mr. Hughes has just too much money to be accorded the right to private idiosyncrasies on his scale.

## Summitry

In his second press conference in office, President Nixon (speaking of the Kremlin) endorsed—unexceptionably—"a well prepared summit meeting, where we have on the table the various differences that we have on which we can perhaps make progress." It was only "instant summitry"—an evident reference to the quickly arranged Johnson-Kosygin summit at Glassboro in 1967—that he opposed. But later, his own forthcoming summit in Peking and Moscow were arranged, and Mr. Nixon began speaking regularly of his desire to bring a "generation of peace," the phrase which Winston Churchill had introduced into the vocabulary of summitry back in 1953. By this January 2, Mr. Nixon was saying to CBS: "Summits which are held for the sake of having summits are a very bad idea, but when you are dealing with governments which have basically one-man rule... then for the major decisions summitry sometimes becomes a necessity."

In fact, evidently anticipating charges of returning from Peking with no important agreements in hand, Mr. Nixon has already undertaken to trim some of his rhetoric and to describe that trip in terms that will help keep a credibility gap from opening. The fact of the trip ("the greatest surprise in history") he has exploited widely—we wonder if any other President would do otherwise. But he told Time its benefits might not be apparent for "five, 10 or 15 years," adding in his CBS interview that his major purpose was to set up "that long dialogue which may avert what would otherwise be an inevitable clash." We entirely agree that the setting up of a dialogue with Peking is essential, and fully deserving of a presidential launching. Our questions go to the way it is being done.

The other day we expressed our suspicion that Mr. Nixon's tilt toward Pakistan, otherwise hard to fathom, was owed at least in part to his wish to bolster his image in Peking as a firm, tough operator in Asia. Dan Rather of CBS raised a further point, asking Mr. Nixon if, by going to Peking (and Moscow) in an election year, he might be under such pressure for an electoral coup that he would lose "bargaining advantage." The President assured his audience that this would not be the case, insisting that "the wrong kind of agreement" with Peking (or Moscow) "would not be worth making." But the denial does not finish off the doubt.

We do not mean in the slightest to hint that Mr. Nixon will put party over nation at the summit. It is, however, reckless to ignore that by the timing of his trip he

has complicated both his diplomatic mission and his presentation of it to the American public.

Knowing that Mr. Nixon is up for reelection and, furthermore, that he is running on a "generation of peace" slogan, will Mr. Chou and Mr. Brezhnev be able to resist a temptation to try to squeeze more out of him than might have been available in a non-campaign year? The question may have more relevance to the summit in Moscow, since there, Mr. Nixon reports, the agenda goes beyond "dialogue" to the negotiating of specific agreements: "Possibly the Middle East, possibly arms limitation, certainly trade and other areas," he told CBS. In particular, the President has all but promised to return from Moscow with a SALT agreement. The Russians can read his political situation as well as anyone. Both countries "need" a SALT agreement but Mr. Nixon may need it to a degree unique to him.

The Democrats, partly because of their own interest in arms control and partly because of their own traditional political vulnerabilities, may be poorly placed to charge a Republican President with having concluded a bad SALT agreement. But think for a moment of what the Democrats might say if Mr. Nixon came home without an agreement. The President could claim that his disappointment was proof that he had put nation over party. Would that—borrow a phrase from Mr. Nixon—"play?"

In summits so irregularly spaced as they have been since World War II, perhaps it is inevitable that public booby would build up whenever one was scheduled and that the mere scheduling of one would set off diplomatic and political tremors feeding upon the event itself. But there has been entirely too little public discussion of the special problems caused by the fact—and we recognize it is a fact—that two summits, both in their way extremely important, have been scheduled in this election year; that both meetings were announced far in advance and with extraordinary fanfare; and that this long lead time in itself inevitably introduces the opportunity to exert heavy pressure on the party (in this case the United States) which has the largest domestic political stakes in the results. In the best of all possible worlds, summits would become so common as to be defused of the various booby traps which invariably attach to them now. They would become what Harold Macmillan once spoke out for: a "chain of peaks." But that is precisely what we are not being offered now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Mujibur's Return

Mr. Heath has explained to Sheikh Mujibur the criteria by which Britain recognizes foreign states and their governments. There must be some sort of viable entity and the government must enjoy popular support and be in command of law and order. At present, Bangladesh, the state-to-be, is dependent on Indian arms for such public order as exists.

The sheikh has been outside his country and out of the world for nine months. He has yet to test whether his authority will be as great as his popularity. His ability to lead an independence movement is undoubted. What has still to be proved is that he can govern and administer. That will be seen only after his return to Dacca.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1897

PARIS—The growing popularity of football in France, which received so great an impetus from the presentation of the Herald Championship Cup, was apparent yesterday when the first championship match was played at Vincennes. Not only was the assemblage of spectators, mostly French, the largest ever seen at a football match in this country, but there were in the aggregate thousands of persons looking on with keen interest at the other matches played in the same park.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1923

DUBLIN—Dail Eireann has elected Mr. Arthur Griffith as the new President of the Irish Republic in succession to Mr. De Valera. With a cabinet of his own choosing, he is now free to proceed to the establishment of the Free State provided for in the Treaty he negotiated with Mr. Lloyd George and to submit the completed project to the Irish people and let them decide between it and the Republic to which the DeValerists gave such fanatical service and emotion yesterday.



## Tilt: The Machine Stops

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The fascination of Jack Anderson's papers lies less in their substance than in the decisional process they disclose. President Nixon's bias in the India-Pakistan crisis had hardly been a secret. But no outsider heretofore has had such an authentic glimpse of the way this President's foreign policy is made and carried out.

The flavor is of some ancient Oriental court. Deep in the inner recesses of the palace the map-proachable potentate draws up his edicts. A grand vizier emerges periodically and proclaims them to the other courtiers. If anyone asks a question, the grand vizier warns him to be less curious or he may lose his head.

What is so striking about these records of top-level meetings is that, evidently, only one of the participants has access to the President. Again and again, Henry Kissinger invokes the spirit of the absent god to shape or terminate a discussion.

### 'Blaming Me'

"The President is blaming me... What I did I did with the President... He has just called me again." The phrases come from Kissinger, one after another. Most memorable of all was that brief but dispositive sentence: "He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, the foreign affairs scholar, was asked while visiting England what he thought was significant in the Anderson papers. They had left him with two main impressions, he said: President Nixon's remoteness from the decision-making process, and the importance of his personal biases in policy.

"Only one official is the link between the deliberative process

and the President," Brzezinski said. It appears, therefore, that the President "makes the decisions outside the deliberative process."

The Anderson papers do not tell us what may have been said at earlier conferences of the President, Kissinger and perhaps others. But the implication is certainly there, as Brzezinski says, that Nixon does not hear dissenting voices because they have no access to him.

Certainly no hint of dissent was tolerated in the meetings of which we have transcripts. Kissinger curtly rejected even the prudential suggestion that American policy be presented in a way that made its tilt less flagrant.

Presidential isolation is a subject of which we heard much in the Johnson years. The danger is obvious. We all know, ourselves, how far our thoughts may stray from reality if we brood on a problem without the corrective of outside advice and discussion.

For a President, correction lies in some degree of openness to the machinery of government outside the White House—and to the White House itself. If there are channels of advice, policy is more likely to reflect personal bias, and so there is a link between Brzezinski's twin conclusions: That Richard Nixon is a remote President, even less reachable than Lyndon Johnson, and that personal relations play a greater role in his foreign policy than in that of any other President since World War II.

The India-Pakistan affair happens to illustrate the possible costs of such a closely held decisional process. One is that the American position will stray so far from reality that it will lose persuasiveness in the world. That

was really why the American ambassador in New Delhi, Kenneth Keating, called Secretary of State Rogers last month in protest at the official justifications being given for American policy. Keating is a realist and a loyal Republican who certainly did not want to argue with his President. His motive in speaking up was evidently a simple concern that the administration was injuring itself in telling Baron Munchausen tales about American policy; as the Anderson papers of his cable put it, U.S. credibility was suffering.

### Serious Concern

But an even more serious concern is raised by the Keating cable and the whole record of American policy in the India-Pakistan affair. The possibility that the administration began to believe its own misrepresentations of the situation. That is always a risk of isolation.

One reason for favoring Pakistan over the months of crisis in 1971 was undoubtedly a desire, on the part of the President and Kissinger, to keep a united Pakistan in being as a balance to Indian power in the subcontinent. The unreality, the self-deception, lay in the notion that Yahya Khan was the means toward that end.

Yahya was a stupid and brutal man whose rigidity destroyed Pakistan. It was only Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger who kept him afloat. Without their blind support the necessary political changes in Pakistan—the ones occurring now—might have come much sooner, perhaps even in time to avoid war. That is the price that may have to be paid for a cloistered, self-feeding policy mechanism in the White House.

## Bernard Levin From London:

The BBC got the worst of both worlds; they failed to contribute anything of real value to the Northern Ireland debate, and they incurred the hostility of the Establishment...

LONDON.—Anthony Lewis's weekend column (CHT, Jan. 8-9) about the now-notorious BBC television program on Northern Ireland said many valuable things about free speech and the attitudes of some British politicians and newspaper editors. Nevertheless, I think there is still something to be said about the three-hour talkfest.

What is perhaps the most interesting point has not been touched on at all in the public discussion that followed and for that matter preceded the program. It is the BBC's folly, based on its anxiety to appear to be presenting an authoritative appraisal of the situation, in allowing the questioning of the speakers to be done entirely by their three august judicial assessors. In this respect at least, the program showed that there is no substitute for the well-informed, properly briefed television journalist, able and willing to place the man he is questioning in a context that will enable the viewer to evaluate what the speaker stands for.

### Utmost Probity

The three presiding officers were all men of the utmost probity and the most scrupulous objectivity; and the program showed that probity and objectivity, though essential, are not sufficient. Chairman of the proceedings was Lord Devlin, a retired judge of the high court; the questions he asked the parade of Irish politicians (north and south) were all lucid and very much the point of what they had been saying. Lord Devlin was flanked by Lord Caradon and Sir John Foster. Caradon was Britain's chief delegate to the UN for four years, and was governor of Cyprus when Cyprus was going through something similar to what Northern Ireland is experiencing today—it was he who presided over the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus matter. Foster is a Conservative member of Parliament, of a most moderate and liberal stripe, and a successful and distinguished lawyer. On paper, no group could have been better chosen for eliciting the truth.

Yet they failed to do so. Devlin's questions, though shrewd and pertinent, were too general; his judicial training limited him to what had actually been said, rather than the vital background of the man saying it and the implications of his general attitude. The other two were little more than passengers; Caradon

gave the impression (false, as it happens) of being a bumbling blunderer, and the urbane Foster was disastrous, snickering at Bernard Levin, painfully eager to show off by remembering the exact page of his book on which the said Levin was quoting, and insisting on telling an abysmal joke that, so far from lightening the proceedings, fell like a stone into an embarrassed silence. An example of the inadequacy of this format will, I think, make my point clear. One of the two speakers from the Republic of Ireland was Neil Blaney, formerly a minister in Mr. Lynch's government and now the chief political adviser in the Republic, of the IRA; he is as shifty and dubious a figure as Irish politics has thrown up for decades. One of the questions was whether he had ever read the pro-gunman remarks by Mr. Blaney that had appeared in the British press the day before the program.

This limiting unwieldiness (the chief occupational hazard of lawyers) ran right through the entire program, and to my mind, lay open to a far greater criticism than the charges of bias and of its potentially inflammatory nature. If I can, I think, be argued that the BBC was not too bold, but on the contrary not bold enough, that they paid not too little attention to the government's view, but too much. If they had truly had the courage of their convictions, they would have abandoned the spurious format of a judicial tribunal, the absurdly unjustified comparison with American congressional committee hearings, and put the eight Irish speakers up against a panel of the best and toughest television reporters and interviewers the British television can supply. Instead, the BBC got it all wrong; they failed to contribute anything of real value to the Northern Ireland debate, and they incurred the hostility of the Establishment which accused them of the worst sin it is possible to commit—"rocking the boat."

### Hamlet

And it is here that the cheap, made-up line about the "balance" between the functions of Parliament and of the courts is, ironically enough, sustaining, though for reasons very different from those given by the BBC, the claim that the BBC is to play Hamlet in a familiar, but not a British, costume. Hamlet wanted to play Hamlet. In the end, the problems of Northern Ireland will be solved in Parliament, which has the responsibility as well as the duty of solving them. Television can help to form public opinion on the question, but Parliament will be eventually to answer—and public opinion does eventually make itself felt in and through Parliament.

But television can only help, being itself, by being true to its own function and doing what it knows how to do. The BBC critics charged it with abdication of its responsibility over the UN program, by which they its responsibility to support government. The BBC has such responsibility, and was right to reject the pressure. But, doing so, in handing over control of such a program to three distinguished men who, in the field of television enquiry, are incompetent amateurs, it abdicated much more important responsibility.

Turning to Peking  
C. L. Subberger is accurate when he asserts (CHT, Jan. 5) that U.S. diplomacy, having failed to get Moscow to press Hanoi into a compromise, now turns to the Chinese.

But anybody who thinks the resumption of the bombings was made possible by the new-found alliance is in deep waters indeed. The P.R. men in Peking are too much busy these days refurbishing the China image after Bangladesh to attend to such a defeat now that China, while retaining this alternate super-power in the Communist world, is also the major Asian power in the UN.

The road to Vietnam may pass through Peking. It couldn't come to a stop short of Vietnam.

DR. NGUYEN KHAN CHANH, Hanoi, Vietnam, France.

Steady, There  
Let's keep the boat steady! Jim Hawkins is the hero of "Treasure Island" and not as James (Scotty) Bevan claimed of "Kidnaped." David Balfour is the hero of the latter (CHT, Dec. 27, 1971).

DANIEL, SPICERHANDLES, Paris.

Irish Internment  
Internment without trial is of course detestable and we must all wish to see it ended. The trouble is to find an alternative. Owing to the prevalence of intimidation of witnesses, jurors and even judges, political trials are a farce. When President de Valera was prime minister in Dublin he got over the difficulty by creating a military tribunal for dealing with such cases. Would there be less resentment if this were done in

Paris.

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## IMF Upvalues SDRs Against Dollar by 8%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has decided on an intricate legal arrangement whose practical effect is to upvalue special drawing rights (SDRs), or "paper gold," against the dollar.

Thus, in practice—as desired by nearly all countries—the dollar has been devalued against SDRs even before the United States has taken the formal act of devaluing the dollar by raising the official price of gold to \$38 from \$35 an ounce.

A country wishing to use its SDRs and obtain dollars for them—as most do—can now get about \$1.08 for one SDR. It used to get \$1.00. If the country wants pounds or French francs, the only other currencies obtainable in exchange for SDRs under the working of the system, it can obtain the same amount as before.

Dollar Effectively Devalued

Thus, the dollar has been effectively devalued, both in daily foreign exchange trading against the major currencies and against SDRs. The IMF has stretched its articles of agreement to make both situations possible.

The arrangement for SDRs works as follows:

Suppose Ecuador, running a deficit in its balance of payments and losing monetary reserves, wants to use some of its SDRs. Its working currency is dollars and that is the currency it wants.

The IMF designates, for instance, West Germany to receive the SDRs (the system of "designation" has always been part of the SDR operation). Immediately a triangular deal is worked out.

A Triangular Deal

Germany gives Ecuador pounds. It buys the pounds from the Bank of England for dollars, of which it has plenty, at the then-going market rate of exchange. Ecuador then immediately gives its pounds to Britain for that same amount of dollars.

If the pound were trading that day at its new "central rate" of \$2.61, Ecuador would receive \$1,087 for each SDR.

The United States was willing to accept the plan. But it was another step toward making the

official gold price change more and more meaningless.

From the U.S. point of view this is not desirable. The administration wants to make the legal change in the gold price a bargaining weapon to achieve a "short list" of trade concessions from Western Europe and Japan. Conceivably—though this is not yet the case—the Europeans and Japanese could come around to the view that the gold price change does not really matter.

## British Firms Plan to Spend 3% Less in '72

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—British manufacturing industry expects its real capital spending to decline about 3 percent in 1972 from the estimated 1971 total.

The figures, based on forecasts provided to the government in November and December, were released by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) today.

The projected decline follows an estimated 6 percent decline in 1971 spending from 1970. DTI noted that the 1971 decline was somewhat less than the 6 to 8 percent drop that had been expected.

"Most industry groups were expecting investment to decline in 1972 but contrary to this trend, a significant increase in investment was expected by the iron and steel industry, where investment is already at a high level," DTI said.

"Smaller increases were expected by the coal and petroleum sectors, and the food, drink and tobacco group of industries. The outlook for expenditure on new building work was weaker than for total investment," it continued.

The projected decline in manufacturing investment comes despite a prediction by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research that real gross domestic product will rise 4.1 percent this year, up from a 1.1 percent rise in 1971.

Economists and commentators have said that two factors are necessary to promote manufacturing investment: Manufacturers must gain greater confidence about the economy's future; production must rise sufficiently to strain existing capacity.

At present, capacity is underutilized, although the precise extent of under-use is not known. Although demand for consumer goods is rising, it has been met to a large extent by a rundown of stocks, rather than by new production.

## Firms to Pay More to Oil Export States Agree in Principle, But Withhold Details

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Major Western oil companies holding talks here with oil-exporting nations said today they recognized that last month's currency realignment had affected the purchasing power of the producing countries' revenues and acknowledged the principle of extra payments to make up for this.

The spokesmen for the companies refused to say how much the increase might be, telling reporters: "It is not helpful to go into figures now."

The producing countries are expected to demand price increases of more than 8 percent in the negotiations.

Exporters' Demands

Oil-exporting countries, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), have demanded an immediate \$400 million to cover income lost since President Nixon cut the dollar's tie to gold last Aug. 15 and \$75 million a month in the future to cover losses in royalties paid by the companies in dollars.

The 11 members of OPEC are, in order of export volume: Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, Nigeria, Indonesia, Abu Dhabi, Algeria and Qatar.

The more than 20 oil firms involved in the discussions are represented by five negotiators from Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the Royal Dutch Shell Group, Texaco, British Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield.

Companies' Offer

The oil companies issued a statement which said they had offered to use an index based on International Monetary Fund data showing changes in the costs of imports from Western countries into oil-producing countries.

Any supplemental payments by the oil companies should be based on the percentage increase shown by the index, minus the effect of a 2.5 percent inflation factor built into the price agreement negotiated by the producer countries and the oil companies in Tehran last February, the companies said.

## Allied Loses Forte Group Takeover Bid

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Allied Breweries Ltd. has allowed its takeover bid for Trust Houses Forte Ltd. (THF) to lapse because it received insufficient acceptances for its offer, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Allied's financial advisers, announced today.

On the London Stock Exchange THF shares fell 8 pence on the news to 162 pence, but closed at 172 pence—down from Friday's 174 pence. Allied closed a shade firmer at 137 1/4 pence.

Allied now has a substantial holding in THF. It bought the permissible maximum shares on the open market, equaling 15 percent of the equity, without having to offer a cash alternative to other shareholders. It also received some acceptance to its offer, which was worth 185 pence at Friday's share prices.

Rothschild did not disclose what percentage of THF equity Allied holds. But dealers note that if Allied keeps its holding, it has a good base on which to launch another bid in the future. Allied's failure now brings into question the future of the seven THF directors that backed Allied's bid against the majority of the board led by chief executive Sir Charles Forte.

Sir Charles said, "I'm absolutely delighted we've been fighting the lot of them and we've won."

Asked about Allied's holding in THF and the possibility of another bid at a later stage, Sir Charles said, "If Mr. Thorley (Allied's chairman) wants to keep a good investment he can do so, but if he comes back again he will get another bloody nose."

There was no immediate comment from Allied.

Danes Cut Bank Rate

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Denmark lowered its discount rate to 7 from 7 1/2 percent, effective today.

Flat Raises Prices

TURIN, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Flat and its subsidiaries, Autobianchi and Lancia, raised their prices today by 5 percent.

Flat blamed increases in production costs for the rise. It listed dearer foreign parts, higher wages and a shorter working week as among contributing factors.

## A Surprise and Puzzlement to Experts Few Dollars Are Flowing Home

By Charles Stabler and Ray Vicker

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The fragile confidence that finally came to international money markets last month is being strained again.

Massive hoards of dollars held in foreign hands have not been released. Despite December's commitment to reduce the dollar's price in gold and the most dramatic, far-reaching realignment of international currency exchange rates in 25 years, only a trickle of dollars has begun flowing home.

That is a surprise and a puzzle to economists and foreign exchange traders, who had anticipated a fast, heavy return flow of the dollars that fled the United States during the prolonged 1971 monetary crisis. Talks with bankers and money men here and abroad indicate it contains both good and bad news:

● An anticipated upward push on short-term U.S. interest rates has not materialized. Thanks to their dollar accumulations, foreign central banks have been avid buyers of Treasury securities; a reflow of dollars out of these banks would have induced them to sell these securities and thus would put downward pressure on their prices, forcing up their yields and probably squeezing other short-term credit rates as well.

● The situation clearly indicates deep, continuing uncertainty and worry over the health of the dollar and the future stability of international facilities for trade and investment.

Says Stanislaus Yassovitch, managing director of White, Weld & Co. Ltd., a London affiliate of the New York investment banking firm: "The interim arrangement (of December) has restored confidence, but underlying all this is quite a bit of doubt and pessimism concerning whether the fundamental problems will be dealt with quickly."

Market Worried, Impatient

"The money market is getting worried and impatient," warns an economist at a major New York bank. He concedes that the worry may be premature and that some foreign-owned dollars have indeed been returning, notably to buy shares in U.S. corporations. But it has not been anything like the anticipated flood.

"Most of us expected a considerable reflow of dollars," says this economist. "When it doesn't come, it raises fears of a continued outflow. This whole thing could boom."

"People with funds (in countries like Switzerland) are waiting to see how things go before shifting money around," says a foreign exchange dealer in Zurich.

According to Federal Reserve and Treasury figures, U.S. liquid liabilities to foreigners, which include dollars or securities readily convertible into dollars, rose from \$43.2 billion at the end of 1970 to \$60.7 billion at the end of September. In light of the continuing turbulence in international markets and dollar outflows in the

closing months of last year, some estimates now put dollars held abroad at \$65 billion. A sizable portion, perhaps \$20 billion, is highly mobile, short-term capital known as "hot money."

So, what is happening? Britain took in about \$1.4 billion in December prior to the devaluation. In those last 10 days of December, following the realignment, only about \$300 million trickled out, and London exchange dealers say the outflow has not grown in January.

In Germany, there was a reduction in the Bundesbank's monetary reserves in late December. But an official says it was a "bookkeeping revaluation" rather than a genuine outflow. Movement of dollars from Germany remains "insignificant," he says.

In Switzerland, dealers report little excitement in the exchange markets and no major outflows of dollars. "People are still waiting to see what is going to happen," says a banker.

And in Japan, dollars entered rather than left last week.

Two Reasons Given

Economists and bankers cite two broad reasons for the thinness of the reflow so far: Lack of financial incentives to make swaps out of other currencies, and continuing uncertainties about the dollar.

Blumer de Vries, vice-president and economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, notes, for example, that recent lending rates on three-month Eurodollars have been around 6 1/2 percent. In contrast, the rate for a three-month loan in deutsche marks is 7 1/4 percent, French francs 9 percent and Belgian francs 7 percent. Thus, no investor or speculator who has borrowed Eurodollars and then bought and lent out marks or francs has any incentive to repay the Euro-dollar loan.

In addition, he says, most foreign currencies now are priced at the lower edge of their trading bands, which are 2 1/4 percent up or down from par under the December agreements. Thus, holding foreign currencies presents "no downside risk" because foreign central banks are obligated to keep prices of their currencies from falling further.

Technical factors, too, have reduced incentives to switch back to dollars. For example, it had been anticipated that U.S. corporations with foreign investments would have to repatriate perhaps \$3 billion by year-end in order to come under U.S. limits on foreign direct investment. But this deadline has been extended to the end of February.

But uncertainties about the dollar's future are perhaps more important than current financial considerations, bankers fret. One revealing symptom of this uncertainty is the soaring price of gold.

"The real question is whether Phase 2 (of President Nixon's economic program to slow inflation and spur the economy) is going to be reasonably successful," says one banker.

## Daimler Talks 'Selective Decontrol' of U.S. Intensify, VW Measures Seen by Stein Officials Say

By Hobart Rowen

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Cooperation talks between Daimler-Benz and Volkswagenwerk have been intensified since the appointment of Rudolf Leding as VW's executive board chairman last September, a VW spokesman confirmed today.

He was unable to give any details of the discussions or state whether any specific joint projects are planned, although future cooperation moves are expected to follow roughly the pattern set to date.

Over the past year the two firms have intensified their research cooperation through a joint subsidiary.

In October 1970, Daimler-Benz and VW set up a joint assembly plant in Indiana in partnership with a local operator and last summer they merged their Spanish subsidiaries.

One sector where the two companies are not cooperating is in the development of an experimental safety car. Here, VW is undertaking its own development while joint work is going on between Daimler-Benz and Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW).

Meanwhile, VW today resumed full production, as scheduled, at its six domestic plants. Some 100,000 workers were laid off for five days because of a decline in domestic foreign orders.

Opel Plans Layoff

BORN, Jan. 10 (NFT)—Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, has announced that poor sales will force a production halt for five days—from Jan. 24 through Jan. 28. Echoing VW's troubles, Opel said that declining domestic sales and the international monetary crisis, which hurt exports, necessitated the shutdown.

Flat Raises Prices

TURIN, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Flat and its subsidiaries, Autobianchi and Lancia, raised their prices today by 5 percent.

Flat blamed increases in production costs for the rise. It listed dearer foreign parts, higher wages and a shorter working week as among contributing factors.

Mr. Stein also:

● Said the administration would go forward with wage and price controls at the present time, even if the labor members of the Pay Board walk out.

● Indicated that the administration's economic forecast to be published later this month will not differ too much from the private "consensus" of a \$100 billion gain in gross national product in 1972. But he acknowledged that the consensus estimates "are not forecasts of a real big boom," and that there are uncertainties on the downside as well as upside. "If I spoke of a \$100 billion increase," he said, "I suppose I'd be saying it's 100 plus or minus ten."

● Suggested that current monetary policy "is to move in a more expansive direction." He refused to confirm reports that the administration has been looking for more stimulus, and therefore is dissatisfied with current Federal Reserve Board policy.

The President's attitude, he suggested, is that the matter of decontrol before the election "is not that the election is any particular date" is "very much a watch and see question. We do not rule out the possibility that the controls will go on with that."

He made clear that as a matter of philosophy "our intent is to give considerable weight to the possibility of living without these things."

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He made clear that as a matter of philosophy "our intent is to give considerable weight to the possibility of living without these things."

"We would then have an environment," he said, "in which we could get rid of controls for a very large number of firms who in total don't amount to much as part of the economy, but are very time-consuming and paper-producing, and all of that."

## Stock Prices Rebound From Sharp Losses

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NFT)—Stock prices displayed something of their familiar bounce today, even though leading market averages finished the day with small losses. The Dow Jones Industrial average dipped 2.41 to 977.98 after a mid-session loss of 8 points.

"After profit-taking ebbed in the afternoon," one analyst observed, "some new buying came in."

Glamour issues sketched out the story of today's market. Leading glamour sagged at times, but they were on the rebound at the closing bell, helped by short covering.

Glamour Gain

Federal National Mortgage, after selling as low as 101, closed at 105 with a gain of 1 1/4. This actively traded issue ran up 9 1/4 points last week, thanks to plans for its 4-for-1 split and to declining interest rates.

Winn-Dixie Industries climbed 3 3/8 to 53 after trading at the day's low of 49 3/4. It deserved particular attention, inasmuch as this producer of recreational vehicles ranked as 1971's best gainer on the New York Stock Exchange, booming 488 percent.

As glamour stocks rallied, the strength soon spread to the general market. Breadth—the measure of advances and declines—thereupon improved. By the close, there were 818 advances and 669 declines, compared with a poorer reading earlier in the session.

Speculation on Rates

A favorable factor in the background was conjecture that the prime rate—now at 5 percent and the lowest in nearly six years—might ease even further. The Federal Reserve is moving forcefully to drive down short-term interest rates.

Volume declined to 15.22 million shares—which matches the average figure for a 1971 session—from Friday's 17.14 million.

Levitt Furniture, the hot stock that surged 19 1/2 last week, came within a fraction of setting a record price. It rose 3 3/4 to 140 after selling as low as 135. Levitt does not pay a cash dividend.

Among other glamour issues, Bausch & Lomb was unchanged at 173 1/2, while Polaroid rose 3 1/4 to 88.

Auto stocks showed little movement. Ford was off 1/4 to 73 1/2. General Motors was unchanged at 82 3/8 and Chrysler eased 1/8 to 30 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index gained .13 at 26.26.

## Company Reports

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	204.13	188.0
Profits (millions)	5.0	3.96
Per Share	0.41	0.33
Indicated		
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	357.13	338.0
Profits (millions)	9.53	8.27
Per Share	0.79	0.69
Evans Products (1)		
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	190.61	120.99
Profits (millions)	4.1	2.6
Indicated		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	725.0	590.0
Profits (millions)	18.5	11.7
Per Share	1.25	0.92
Indicated		
1—Adjusted		

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<b>High, Low, Div. in \$</b>	<b>100s., First High Low Last,</b>	<b>Chgs.</b>	<b>High, Low, Div. in \$</b>	<b>100s., First High Low Last,</b>	<b>Chgs.</b>

[illegible]

24½	14	ExCelllo J&J	62	18½	18½	18½	23½	4½	30%	6%	Hoff Electr	35	16½	16½	16½	16½
33½	17	ExCellcore	38	24½	25½	24½	25½	4½	50%	34%	Hollydym	25	114	44½	45½	44½
									75%	84%	Hollydym	1 7/8	2	66½	66½	66½

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# Your financial dealings are international Is your broker?

## MERRILL LYNCH INVITES YOU TO CONSIDER THREE CRITERIA

Being a good broker who has an international office or department is not necessarily the same as being a good international broker. And, as the stresses and complexities of international dealing increase, you may find that you need even more than that. You need to deal with one fully-rounded financial house, which can, within the same organization, serve your international needs in brokerage, investment banking, securities research, sale and leaseback financing, economic counselling, and even mergers and acquisitions.

From any financial house you seek three virtues:

1. **STRENGTH.** It must offer stability in these testing times, and it must be strong enough to be objective.

2. **COMPETENCE.** Clearly, it must be able to execute your orders efficiently and keep you properly up-to-date with the record of your dealings. And it must be able to meet your requests for information with intelligence and accuracy.

3. **INVENTIVENESS.** It must accept changes in trading conditions—indeed, it should welcome innovation. You want to feel, too, that it is your closest ally in financial problem-solving.

Here we examine briefly the strength, competence and inventiveness of Merrill Lynch as an international investment firm.

## THE INTERNATIONAL STRENGTH OF MERRILL LYNCH

Merrill Lynch is one of the biggest brokers in Europe. And it is getting bigger. In 1970—a poor year for most brokers on the international scene—Merrill Lynch opened offices in Munich, Dusseldorf and Buenos Aires. Merrill Lynch participates in the majority of Eurobond offerings, and is a major dealer in the Eurodollar aftermarket.

So much for size. Does it mean strength? That's a good question. Sheer size is only useful to you as an investor when it is mobilized to serve your needs; then it becomes strength.

Seeing that size means strength is a constant preoccupation throughout Merrill Lynch. The problem is attacked in two ways—which may appear contradictory until you think about them.

1. Strong central management of all Merrill Lynch activities throughout the world. This is seen particularly in the selection, training and conduct of employees.

Your Merrill Lynch executive has come through a process which selects only one executive applicant in ten even to begin training. He has been formally trained to follow the highest standards of the industry, normally in New York.

Like everyone else in Merrill Lynch, his business behaviour is governed very strictly. There are, for example, severe limits to his freedom to trade personally; and no Merrill Lynch executive is paid any direct commission.

2. Full freedom for the executive in any office to call on all the services of Merrill Lynch for you, his

client. Without having to refer to any remote headquarters, he has, literally, at his fingertips, access to the industry's largest securities research department through the most advanced electronic information systems. Through his private high-speed wire he can consult Tokyo, New York or Toronto for you as quickly from Cannes as from Chicago.

Thus, to a degree unusual in big firms, the whole strength of Merrill Lynch is available to you through any one office, so there is massive international strength behind your international dealings. And Merrill Lynch sees no contradiction between exercising strong central control over the selection and business conduct of your executive, and then recognizing his unusual calibre by giving him unusual man-on-the-spot power to serve you.

Two final points about size, and strength. Merrill Lynch's enormous retail network means that you can often deal in very large blocks without disturbing the market, or your anonymity; but the firm is so strong that it is independent of any single source of income—so not even the biggest deal, or the biggest customer, can affect Merrill Lynch's objectivity.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETENCE OF MERRILL LYNCH

No doubt you have heard a lot about Merrill Lynch's huge investment in electronic equipment; but new customers, however sophisticated, continue to be impressed by its speed and effectiveness. Consider two examples, from opposite ends of the investment scale:

**EXAMPLE 1.** You walk into your nearest Merrill Lynch office. Ask about a stock. If it is a reasonably well-known U.S. one, the executive you're talking to can press a code and read you off the price in New York at that moment—the closing price, the high, the low, and the number of shares traded today.

Place an order for a security traded on the New York Stock Exchange. He will use his high-speed private wire direct to the floor of the exchange. Not only that, but his order is electronically guided to the Merrill Lynch floorbroker (one of 17 on the New York Stock Exchange) who is nearest the post where that stock is traded. He buys for you, and confirms the order straight away. (Merrill Lynch can't promise that you'll beat the record set when an order from the U.S. West Coast was received, filled and confirmed all within 14 seconds, but your international order will have the same speed and priority as domestic ones.)

Next day an invoice is wired through giving complete details of the transaction.

**EXAMPLE 2.** You wish to sell a large block of Eurobonds. In addition to underwriting Eurobond issues, Merrill Lynch maintains an active secondary market in many Eurobond securities through the facilities of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith Trading Services Company S.A. in Geneva. This company is in contact by telex and telephone with leading traders throughout the world and can transmit quotations on over 200 outstanding issues for the benefit of issuers and investors alike. Once again, the scale of Merrill Lynch's retail operation is such that large blocks can usually be

dealt in with little risk of disturbing either the market or your anonymity.

Competence—the ability habitually to get things right. This goal can be achieved by training, and by discipline, and the maximum use of machines for mechanical tasks. In the final analysis a high level of competence means that there is more of your executive available to you for what he is best at; judging your needs, using his skills to help you, offering advice and solid services.

## THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIVENESS OF MERRILL LYNCH

As with the other virtues, this is partly a matter of making the whole of Merrill Lynch effectively available for your international dealings; and partly to do with activities which are specifically international.

Merrill Lynch is inherently an innovative company. One example of the kind of innovation available to international investors is the application of computers to portfolio analysis. Expressed very simply, this is what happens: each common stock in a portfolio has its performance over the past seven years compared, through 55 ratios, with those of 2,200 of the largest U.S. and Canadian companies in our computer data bank. The resulting decile range analysis shows at a glance into which performance range the stock has fallen—and, very often, indicates clear reasons. Never before has so much information been so quickly available to help the executive and the investor with their decisions.

On the purely international front, Merrill Lynch has been particularly well placed to play a creative role in new forms of finance, such as Eurodollar securities—where, for example, the existence of the Merrill Lynch Tokyo operation has facilitated the underwriting of issues of well established Japanese companies who wished to tap Eurodollar funds; these securities thus became more readily available to international investors.

This kind of involvement in the new developments in international finance develops skills which are now eager to be put to further use—as, for example, in the evolution of European shares on a continental basis irrespective of national frontiers.

## WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO NEED FROM YOUR FINANCIAL HOUSE?

Merrill Lynch believes that you are going to demand more than brokerage, or even international brokerage services. That as you need to call on more and more specialized financial services you will find it more convenient to find most of them under the same roof, sharing the same philosophy and high standards. Merrill Lynch, by expansion and diversification, is putting considerable resources into becoming what you are going to need: a fully-rounded international financial house.

As an international investor, you may find it useful to consider the criteria of international strength, competence and inventiveness; and to apply them first to your present arrangements, then to those offered by Merrill Lynch.



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—1971-72— Stocks and						—1971-72— Stocks and					
High Low Last		Div.		in \$		High Low Last		Div.		in \$	

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices		Eurodollars	
Feb	1.45.5 1.49.0 1.45.4 1.49.0 1.47.1		
Apr	1.47.5 1.50.8 1.47.2 1.50.6 1.48.7		

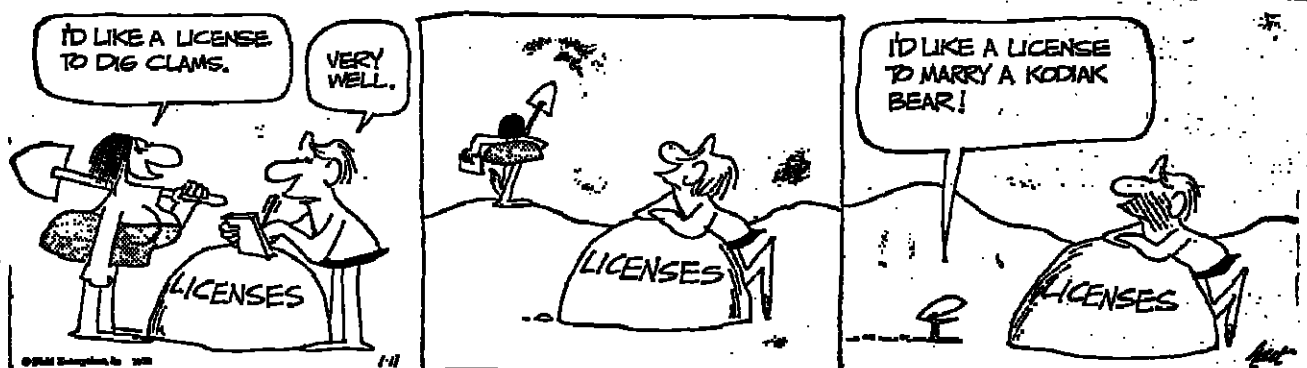
Commodity and Unit				Month				Year			
Foods				Jan.				Feb.			
Cocoa Acra, lb. ....				35.00				30.00			
Cocoa S. Santos lb. ....				1.44				.83 1/2			
Printcloth 64-60 32x yd				.39 1/4				.38 1/4			
Metals				Jan.				Feb.			
Steel plates (Pitt.) ton				128.00				108.00			
Iron & Pery (Pitt.) ton				70.50				74.50			
Steel strip No. 1 1/2 yd				32.50				30.00			
Lead spot lb. ....				1.14 1/4				.13 1/4			
Copper spec. lb. ....				50.00				.53			
Zinc spec. lb. ....				1.70 1/4				.13			
Zinc S. E. l. b. ....				1.15				.13			
Silver N.Y. oz. ....				1.45 1/2				1.72			
Commodity Indices				Jan. 12				Feb. 12			
Moody's Index base 100				378.4				384.1			
Dec. 11 (117)				378.4				384.1			
* Nominal / * Asked											
New York Futures				Jan. 12				Feb. 12			
Wool spec. March 82.50				82.50				82.50			
Wool spec. March 82.50				82.50				82.50			
Wool spec. March 82.50				82.50				82.50			
Wool spec. March 82.50				82.50				82.50			
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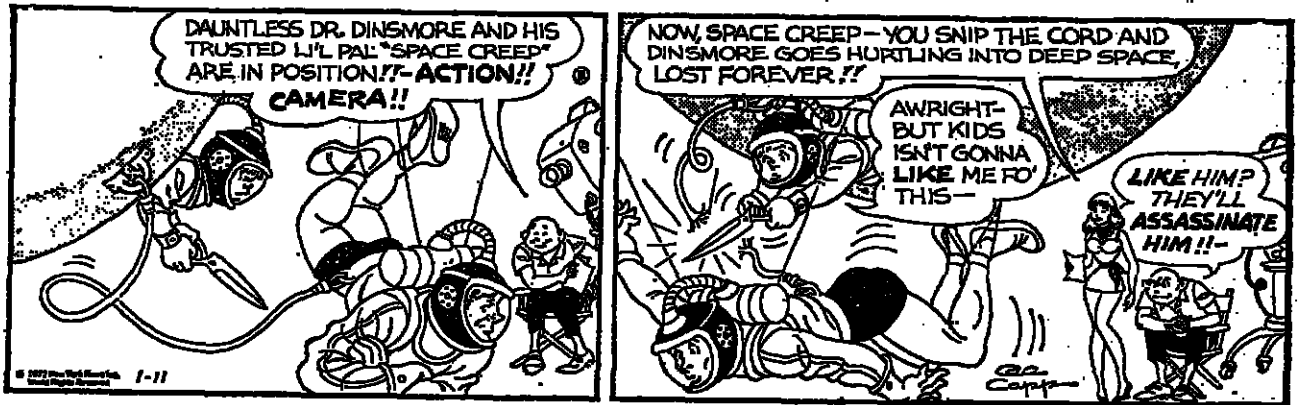
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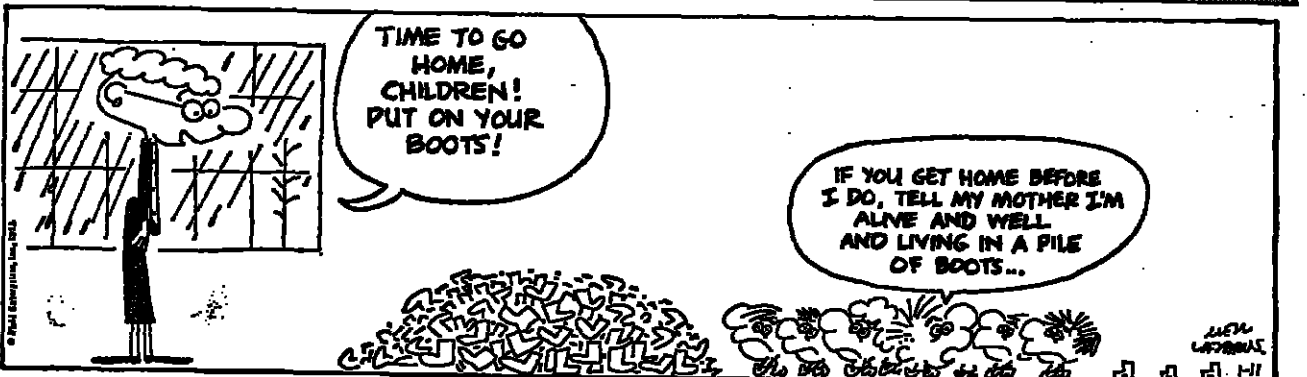
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A simple guide to pre-emptive bidding might be called the "Rule of Four." If the hand fits the basic pattern—a long, fairly strong suit and little outside strength—bid four less than the number of cards in the suit.

In other words, a nine-card suit may be suitable for a bid of five in a minor, an eight-card suit for a four-bid, and a seven-card suit for a three-bid. For players using weak two-bids a six-card suit is normal, and a player with a five-card suit must bid one if he is to bid at all.

Here the vulnerability was in South's favor. He might have settled for three diamonds if the vulnerability had been reversed. North only wanted to play in diamonds, but the question was whether to go for five. He assumed that South held an eight-card suit that would be good for seven tricks, and as there seemed a good chance his hand would produce four, he raised to the game.

South got a shock when West's

lead of the heart queen was covered by the king in dummy and ruffed by East. The second lead was now crucial.

East did not want to play a spade, as this would establish the king. Nor did he wish to play a club, a play that would apparently lose if South held the queen. So he returned the diamond five, reckoning that South could finesse in trumps if he so desired, irrespective of the return.

South played the diamond queen, taking the normal finesse, and when this won followed with the ace, knowing that the king would fall. There were 10 tricks in sight and three ways to try for the eleventh. He could play a spade, hoping that West held the ace. He could take a normal club finesse, hoping that West held the king. Or he could lead to the club ace and play the jack.

South, of course, adopted the third play, which was a certainty. It did not matter which defender held the club king: South could nonchalantly throw his spade loser, knowing that if West produced the king the club ten in dummy would take care of the potential heart loser.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K972		♠ A7864	
♥ AK43		♥ K52	
♦ J		♦ K9543	
♣ AJ106		♣ 3	
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ Q105		♠ 862	
♥ Q10975		♥ AQ1098743	
♦ 8		♦ 3	
♣ 872		♣ 3	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East  
4♦ Pass 5♦ Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the heart queen.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPTIV

MOURF

TANDLE

AMIDDY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GOOSE PHONY FROSTY BOTANY  
Answers: Odd if they're both right!—SHOES

## BOOKS

## HAUSSMANN: PARIS TRANSFORMED

By Howard Saalman. Brasiliere. 128 pp. Illustrated. \$5.95. Paperbound, \$2.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WITH Francophiles currently up in arms about the plan to build high-rise apartments on the site of Les Halles in one of the oldest parts of Paris, this is a good time to consider Haussmann's far more radical transformation of the city more than 100 years ago. The more copied and controversial work of city planning in modern times, it still provokes passionate debate.

"Paris in 1850," Mr. Saalman says, "was hopelessly unequipped for the pace of the activities and the style of life to which the rising upper middle class aspired." The new bourgeois wanted an elegant apartment that was not crammed in a narrow side street—one that boasted hot and cold running water, flush toilets, large rooms. He needed quick access to work and to play. He wanted fine restaurants, cabarets and stores where he could spend the money that was pouring in as it never had before. The government required more and larger buildings for legislation, justice and administration; it had to have hospitals, prisons, schools, barracks and institutional buildings of every kind. Without these, the city would have choked to death.

Ironically enough, it was the much maligned Napoleon III who saved the city by placing the future in the hands of Georges Eugene Haussmann. After decades in prison and exile during the Bourbon and Orleans regimes, Bonaparte's nephew was elected president of the 1848 Republic and became emperor of France with his coup d'état in 1852.

Haussmann's beginnings were equally auspicious. He entered public administration at the bottom of the ladder in 1831 and held a number of minor posts until Louis Napoleon entrusted to him most of the designing, as well as the execution and financing, of what was, at first, the emperor's own idea. The author sums up Haussmann's qualifications without flattery: "Nagging ambition, indomitable self-confidence, a disabuse for political compromise... the ability to reduce the varied and complex problems of government to simple orderly categories and an utter absence of scruples or doubt concerning the advantages of any project he had determined to carry out."

Napoleon III wanted arterial streets as connecting corridors to key points of the city, and he wanted parks to aerate its more noxious quarters. Paris also needed a much larger water supply and a new system of sewers. To provide these facilities, Haussmann had to do violence to one of the most historic—and most sensitive—cities in the world. He was faced with the problem of expropriating and demolishing thousands of private buildings to make way for the new boulevards—and the job of financing this gigantic project fell into his lap, too.

Disagreeing with Haussmann's critics, the author contends that he disturbed the character of the city as little as possible. He knew that surgery, not cosmetic treatment, was needed.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wenzel

ACROSS													DOWN																	
1 Missing Crater	43 Brooklyn's island	21 Expression	49 Thick-tailed animals	22 Inspirational reading	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker
6 Vivacity	44 Thick-tailed animals	23 Inspirational	50 Simians	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
10 Not bad	55 Trapsnooting gear	23 Inspirational	56 Country estate	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
14 Use	58 St. Paul's name	23 Inspirational	59 Dental filling	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
15 go braghi	60 Certain	23 Inspirational	61 Brew	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
16 Singing voice	62 College officials	23 Inspirational	63 DOWN	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
17 Confusion		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
18 Part of keel		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
19 Rock: Suffix		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
20 Sculpture form.		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
22 Smoothies, as the way		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
23 Disposition		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
24 Isolate		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
26 Routine word		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
28 Double		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
30 Not rare		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
33 Friendship		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
36 Kind of kite or car		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
37 Kimberley sights		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
38 Straddling words		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
40 Word for John		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
41 — longa.		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
42 Munt munt		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
43 Kind of the night sky		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	
47 Disembark		23 Inspirational		24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro	28 Harass	29 Doris of films	30 Court	31 Sup	32 Unique person	33 Cape	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.	36 Martini choice	40 Suspend	42 Deviate	43 Indian trophy	44 Theme	45 About	46 Pauses	47 Extensive	48 Poetical cows	50 Dicks Var.	51 Earthen jar	52 Pearl Buck heroine	53 Utters	55 — and tucker	

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Art Buchwald

Anti-Protocol Office

WASHINGTON-In the super-secret documents that the anti-protocol office released, it was revealed that both President Nixon and Henry Kissinger supported Pakistan much more strongly than the country was led to believe, and also were far more hostile toward India than anyone had reason to assume.

The transcript of one of the high-level meetings held at the White House during the crisis shows that Kissinger took a very tough stand toward India. Part of the minutes read: "Dr. Kissinger also directed that henceforth we show a certain coolness to the Indians; the Indian ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level."



Buchwald

Now while this sounds petty when you read it in cold print, it is obvious to everyone that the most powerful nation in the world must show its displeasure when it believes another country has let it down.

One of the ways this is accomplished is to punish the ambassador, as Dr. Kissinger recommended.

But how is this done? Deep in the bowels of the State Department there is a bureau whose sole function is to make life miserable for the embassy of a country that the United States is feuding with. It is known as the "anti-protocol office" and it is at present headed

by Horace Bitterman, a former guard at Attica prison.

I talked to Mr. Bitterman the other day and, while he refused to confirm or deny that the screws had been put to the Indian ambassador, he did tell me how the anti-protocol office operates.

"When we get alerted by the White House that the President wishes to show a certain coolness to a country, we go immediately into action. The first thing we do is notify the sanitation department not to pick up the ambassador's garbage. Then we send out a fleet of used cars to block the ambassador's driveway."

"We also begin digging a subway station in front of the ambassador's residence with our workers starting to drill at 5 o'clock in the morning. This serves two purposes: It prevents the ambassador from getting any sleep; and the dug-up street makes it impossible for him to hold any diplomatic receptions because people have nowhere to park."

"That's pretty good," I said. "What do you do when someone in the White House says that an ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level?"

"The first thing we do is notify all the restaurants in town that if the ambassador reserves a table, he is to be seated next to the kitchen door."

"Then we send out word to the town's caterers that when the ambassador holds a party he must be provided with three-day-old food."

"We also tell all Washington hostesses to say that if he is invited to a dinner party, the President wishes him to be seated below the salt."

"When the ambassador requests to see the secretary of state, he is given an audience with a code clerk trainee. We tow his car away while he's in the building."

"You people don't fool around," I said.

"We don't set policy here. We only follow orders," Mr. Bitterman said.

"What if the ambassador gets angry and goes back to his own country in a huff?"

"Then," said Mr. Bitterman with a smile, "we notify the airlines and they arrange to lose his luggage."



Nefertiti bust, in State Museums, Berlin.



Akhenaten in State Museums, Berlin.

How History Shortchanged Nefertiti

By Donald Janson

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (NYT)—History has shortchanged Queen Nefertiti of Egypt's golden age by stressing only her beauty, Ray Winfield Smith, an archaeologist, believes.

The young queen may well have wielded the major religious, political and economic power of the day, he said.

If so, the comely Nefertiti was influential in establishing what was probably the world's first single-god religion, the worship of the sun disk Aten. She may also have guided a change to greater naturalism in Egyptian art.

Both developments of the mid-14th century B.C. have been attributed to her husband, the eccentric King Akhenaten (or Ikhnaton). But Mr. Smith said his studies in Egypt for the past five years point to a far loftier role for Nefertiti than ever before accorded her.

She may not only have been the brains in the family, he said, but may also have done without the aid of the king in conceiving their six daughters.

Mr. Smith based his observations on his analysis of carvings of some 35,000 stones of a temple to Aten that the youthful pharaoh had built at Karnak in the Egyptian capital of Thebes early in his 17-year reign.

The archaeologist, a research associate at the university museum of the University of Pennsylvania, headed a team that has used photographs and computers to reconstruct in pictures enough of the temple's scattered sandstone wall blocks so

inscriptions and decorations can be seen and studied in proper relationship to each other rather than in fragments.

The temple was razed by a successor of Akhenaten after it stood for only two decades. The Smith team found individual blocks in museums and in private hands throughout Europe and in the United States. Many others had been stacked by excavators in storehouses in Karnak or in the open at Luxor.

Mr. Smith, just back from Egypt to publish a book on his findings, said the 35,000 pieces of the massive jigsaw puzzle his team put together amounted to only 15 percent of the original structure but enough to establish Nefertiti's preeminence in her day.

Images of the queen rather than the king dominated the temple carvings. An entire courtyard was devoted exclusively to her. Never before had a temple in the country's capital so emphasized a woman over the king, Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Smith said supplementary evidence of Nefertiti's standing can be found in the Akhenaten temple at Tell el-Amarna, 240 miles down the Nile from Thebes, where Akhenaten built a new capital. An inscription on a stone boundary panel reports that the queen had an idea of her own about building the city. Never before in Egyptian history, the archaeologist said, had there been a recorded concession that a queen expressed ideas different from those of her husband.

Mr. Smith said his interpretation of the evidence was that the tributes to Nefertiti at Karnak were not the result of the initiative of an admiring husband but flowed from her own dominant personality.

He pointed out that panels and statues of Akhenaten found at the temple depicted him as "a physical monstrosity," with a long narrow face, thick lips, hatchet chin, thin neck, vestigial breast development, wide hips, thick thighs and spindly legs, apparently the result of glandular trouble.

Persons born with such a syndrome, he said, are not likely to be particularly intelligent and tend to be easily influenced. He believes Nefertiti held strong sway over him and her subjects from the time they married as teenagers till the young pharaoh died in his 30s.

He said that because some people with Akhenaten's physical abnormalities are sterile, there has been speculation that others sired the children attributed to him. The influence of neither king nor queen was strong enough to perpetuate monotheism much beyond their reign. The previous proliferation of gods returned to favor under succeeding pharaohs, the Aten temple was razed, and its pictorial testament to the history of the day was hidden from view.

More of the temple building blocks will be turned up, Mr. Smith said, but never enough for a physical reconstruction of the vast structure. Nevertheless, he said, researchers will henceforth have his team's large pictorial panels, some incorporating as many as 30 stone blocks, available for study instead of separate individual stones that showed only part of the picture.

PEOPLE: Having Your Cake And Eating It Too

Time was when Grandma's Lye Soap did the whole job from guggle to guggle. Increasingly sophisticated consumerism gave rise to floating soap, life-saving soap, bubbly soap, coal-tar soap and soft soap, not to mention soap that opened pores, soap that closed pores and soap that left pores seductively ajar. Now a Brooklyn company called Innova Inc., out to clean up on the current mania for all things organic, bids fair to render obsolete the very foundations of the American Saturday night. Guaranteed to help 12 skin problems, you can have it, never even noticed, you also you, Innova is marketing "Pure Nature organic cosmetics," an immaculate conception "entirely free of harsh abrasive chemicals."

For blackheads, for example, Innova gets right down to the nitty gritty with "orange and oatmeal skin planing wash." Something called "Crepey Throat" and sparsa can be banished in 10 days by "apricot nectar cream." Other unsightly blemishes and their antidotes include: "Aging Hands—wild raspberry hand and body balm." "Coarse Skin—tangerine peeling masque." "Polluted Skin—creamy cucumber organic cleanser." "Oily Skin—fresh sea herbs blotting treatment." "Dry Skin—apple and avocado balm." And "Aging Skin—peach and papaya anti-time cream."

Sounds real keen, Innova, but now we have this other problem. You got a little something, maybe, for Hungry Skin?

Headline-of-the-Week from the Yorkville Post: "Doctor in Sex Case Loses His Appeal."

THREATENED: Some four score coal-miners of Wakefield, England, whose spouses have told them that if they go on strike this month they will face a life without sex. About 80 wives, reports UPI, said: "We know our husbands like their home comfort, but they forget it is us who have to suffer when they are not working."

DISSEMINATED: A recent purchase, accordingly, the Broadway producer took a front-page ad in The New York Times reading: "My Chrysler Imperial is a pile of junk." INGENUOUS: The Red Cross workers in Bangladesh who, surprised to find among relief supplies a case of bras, stated, "em in half and used the business ends as measuring

cup for rice and flour. SPIN: Professional strongman, E. O. Samson, who bet Australian industrialist John Katsopoulos \$25,000 back in 1967 that he could eat whole automobile in four years, said Katsopoulos, who holds legal documents confirming the wager, vanished 10 months before its expiration without having bolted as much as a nut.

"There's only one thing left to eat," said Samson. "Cough up!" SUCCESSION: An unidentified 10-year-old of Twickenham, England, who, when asked to write a class paper on "Anatomy," submitted: "Anatomy is something everybody has got but it's better on girls."

Everybody has his own interpretation of that word "Anatomy" and we'd be interested in yours too—but as far as we're concerned, the year's best definition just arrived under plain cover from a Scottish newspaper, to wit: "Love is trimming his beard, but not too much."

Ad Libs (continued): From the Eastbourne Herald: "Crucifixes are available for the wishing to learn to drive very quickly."

Ancient Origins of Current Phraseology (revived): As we go back in the days when Pharaohs arranged to have wives, slaves, pendants and other hangers-on incarcerated in the tombs, the better to ring in the final awakening on the other side of the Styx, Ramsey Drive XVII, feeling poorly, summoned the Superintendent of Sarcophagi.

lay plans for the classic cry in Cairo: "Make-believe, pallid, vault-to-vault carpeting to works. Space was to be provided for all the Pharaoh's favored goods and possessions and the was of the essence. Working a feverish pace, the super designer of the sarcophagus to Ramsey presented the blueprints for his Highness's approval. Rights on said Ramsey: "This is what you're going to have to work this thing. I forgot to tell you I'd like to take along two dozen of those prize chickens I've been breeding." "Hoo boy!" said the exasperated superintendent, coining the immortal phrase: "What do you want, egg in your bier?"

—DICK ROBARACK

Tourism Sets Record In Spain—26 Million

MADRID, Jan. 10 (UPI)—A record number of tourists, more than 26 million, visited Spain in 1971, according to the minister of information and tourism, Alfredo Sanchez Bella.

He said the exact number was 26,867,336, a 10 percent increase over 1970 despite a cholera scare at the height of the tourist season last July. Spain has a population of 33.5 million.

In terms of income, the increase over 1970 was 22.8 percent.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT 10 to 25% on PERFUMES, GIFTS at BIFFER SHOPPING, across Fulton St. Tower 5 Ave. South, Park. Free Cashes with ad.

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